FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 MAY 1985

### Iran-Iraq War

A Liberian-registered tanker bound for Kuwait was abandoned by its crew after a 2 May air attack north of Qatar, AFP reported citing Manama shipping sources. A Japanese tanker was also attacked but undamaged by the warplanes. Tehran radio's Arabic service accused Iraq of perpetrating the attacks in an attempt to undermine Iranian-Japanese relations. Monitored Iraqi media have not mentioned the air raid on the two tankers.

Meanwhile, Jordanian King Husayn concluded a short visit to Baghdad where he reaffirmed Jordan's full support for Iraq during talks with President Saddam Husayn, INA reported. The Jordanian delegation included King Husayn's Air Force commander, according to Amman radio.

In another development in Baghdad, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's sister held a press conference announcing her defection from Iran to join her husband in Iraq, INA reported. She explained that she was obliged to escape illegally overland because her brother had refused to allow her a passport.

As for diplomatic efforts to end the war, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat disclosed that he submitted a new initiative during the 1-2 May meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee in Jeddah, according to SPA. In a statement carried by the agency, the committee called for an immediate cease-fire, deploring both the preparations for launching further cross-border attacks and the use of chemical weapons.

### Lebanon

Clashes continued across the Beirut contact lines following the Lebanese Forces' rejection of the joint plan presented by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, according to Beirut radio. In the south, the army of southern Lebanon and its allies repeled a "Palestinian-communist-leftist-Muslim" offensive at Kfar Falus, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Almost 20,000 Christian refugees have arrived in the Marj 'Uyun area and the IDF has approved a plan to transfer many of them to Beirut by sea, the Israeli daily *HA'ARETZ* disclosed. Shi'ite families have already occupied Christian homes in the Al-Kharrub region, Voice of Lebanon radio noted.

### Sudan

Twenty-six committees have been established to interrogate "nonpolitical detainees" who include relatives of the "deposed butcher," according to SUNA. Meanwhile, speakers at a 1 May Democratic Unionist Party rally criticized Muslim Brotherhood leader Hasan al-Turabi and called for the trial of all "pillars of the defunct regime," the agency reported.

As for the south, the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) radio reported further SPLA operations against the Sudanese Army in Bahr al-Ghazal, and announced that SPLA was recently strengthened by the arrival of over 1,000 new recruits from Equatoria.

### Maghreb Affairs

*Western Sahara* — A Saharan Information Ministry communique cited by Algiers radio claimed that Polisario forces have attacked and destroyed two Moroccan bases in the Aridal region, killing or wounding over 250 Moroccan troops.

*Bendjedid Interview* — Algeria does not agree with the ways and methods of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and does not want to allow him to destabilize the region, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid stated in an interview with London's *AL-MAJALLAH published 1 May. In contacts with the Libyans*, Algeria is trying to tell them to stop poisoning the Arab atmosphere, he added. Bendjedid also welcomed the U.S. decision to include Algeria in the list of states eligible for U.S. military equipment, adding that his country will pay cash for everything it buys.

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### 'Arafat Sends Message to New Delhi UN Conference

*LD021945 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1800 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, condemned the repressive deeds, oppression and terrorism to which the Palestinian people are exposed inside and outside the occupied Arab territories at the hands of the Zionist forces.

'Arafat, in a message he sent today to the conference being held in New Delhi under UN auspices on the Palestinian question, said that these deeds are represented in racist activities, denial of human rights to the Palestinian people, confiscation of land and water, the building of settlements on occupied Arab territories and encouraging and financing the Zionist terrorist gangs to commit criminal acts against the Palestinians. 'Arafat stressed the continuing Palestinian people's struggle against the repressive Israeli policy.

### Democratic Alliance Rejects Dialogue With Fatah

*JN021853 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1730 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Salih Ra'fat, member of the political office of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has affirmed that the Palestinian Democratic Alliance, which includes the PFLP, the DFLP, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestine Communist Party, rejects a dialogue with the Fatah Central Committee, because it insists on adhering to the Amman Agreement. According to Salih Ra'fat, this conflicts with the PLO program and the unanimous national resolutions. He added that the rejection of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's conditions is due to the pressure of the Palestinian people and their unanimous opposition to the U.S. solution and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

### Arab League's Klibi Meets With Sudanese Envoy

*JN030943 Khartoum SUNA in English 0914 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Tunis, Shaban 13 May 3 (SUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi yesterday met with Sudan permament representative to the Arab League Sayyid Sharif.

During the meeting Klibi commended the new Sudanese leadership under the chairmanship of the Transitional Military Council General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and its efforts for boosting relations with Libya and Ethiopia.

He also expressed his concern and continuous follow up of the new leadership's exerted efforts for tackling the main issues facing the country, represented in national unity and the economic problem.

Following the meeting, Sharif stated that they had also reviewed the outcome of the league secretary general's recent visit to Ethiopia and the necessity of activating aspects of the joint Afro-Arab cooperation in this stage in which Africa is suffering drought and desertification problems.

## OPEC Moves Toward Ensuring Member Discipline

*AU011608 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 1 May 85*

[Text] Geneva, May 1 (AFP) — The OPEC Executive Council said today it has taken a step towards setting up a system for ensuring discipline among its members on oil prices and production.

Against a background of a seasonal weakening of oil prices, ministers of the Council of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), ending a two-day meeting here, said they have solved "technical problems" in the way of setting up a monitoring system agreed four months ago.

The system was agreed with the aim of ensuring that the 13 OPEC members respect the official prices and production quotas attributed to each to them, and at the meeting here Nigeria agreed to allow inspectors to visit Nigeria.

Oil sources said the need for such measures was particularly important now that prices were easing, having been firm from the end of January to the beginning of April.

At the beginning of this week, Arabian light quality oil was trading on European free or "spot" markets at about 27.3 dollars a barrel compared with the official prices reduced three months ago to 28 dollars a barrel. In addition, a recent reduction in Egyptian prices could result in a similar trend among competing crudes as produced in the Soviet Union and Syria.

OPEC sources said it was now particularly important that the overall OPEC production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day, decided in October, be respected.

Nigeria is believed to have exceeded its OPEC production quota by between 10 per cent and 20 per cent, but Nigerian Minister Tam David-West said here that the meeting had resulted in frank discussion between himself and the other ministers from Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Indonesia.

Nigeria authorised inspectors of the Dutch firm of Klynveld Kraayenhof to visit Nigeria. The firm has been retained by OPEC to monitor prices and export levels, and Nigeria was the last OPEC member to permit the inspectors on national territory.

Observers noted that the system of surveillance, agreed at the end of December to deal with serious breaches of previous OPEC agreements is taking a long time to set up.

Although the Venezuelan Minister Arturo Hernandez said that the meeting here settled technical problems, Indonesian minister Subroto said that the inspectors would first check on production figures, and would verify prices only later.

But observers said this would be difficult as most OPEC countries are making increasing use of barter deals to sell oil at prices which can in this way conceal discounts.

## Iraqi Minister Arrives in Algiers for OAPEC Talks

*JN021720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1648 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Algiers, 2 May (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi and his delegation arrived here today to participate in tomorrow's OAPEC Ministerial Council meetings. The minister told the INA correspondent in Algiers that in the third Arab energy conference, which will be held here on Saturday, Iraq will present a regional paper that will include Iraqi energy sources, their relative importance, and the methods of exploiting energy sources. The paper also includes Iraqi achievements after the 17 July revolution in terms of oil and hydroelectric power, especially following the oil nationalization.

Taqi expressed his hope that there will be Arab cooperation and coordination in the energy field, in oil and gas exploitation, and in finding new energy sources such as solar energy. He said: We hope to establish joint ventures in the solar energy field and in starting research concerning new sources of energy.

### Two Oil Tankers Attacked in Gulf 2 May

*NC021427 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Manama, May 2 (AFP) — A Hong Kong-owned tanker, *Nordic Trader*, was abandoned blazing in the Gulf today after an air raid north of Qatar in which a Japanese supertanker, *Japan Astor*, was also attacked, shipping sources said here.

The 37,314-ton *Nordic Trader*, sailing under a Liberian flag, was hit by a missile 78 miles (125 km) north of Doha. One seaman was wounded and the crew took to the lifeboats and were picked up by another ship.

The 237,000-ton *Japan Astor*, owned by Japan Lines, also came under attack in the same sector at the same time but was not hit, the sources said.

Responsibility for the attacks has not been claimed.

The *Nordic Trader*, owned by the Swire concern in Hong Kong, had been en route to Kuwait to take on oil for delivery in Pakistan, the shipping sources said.

#### Further Details

*GF021520 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1501 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Doha, 2 May (WAKH) — A Japanese tanker [as received] was hit today in the Gulf by unidentified aircraft while plying the waters north of the State of Qatar.

QNA reported that rescue and search aircraft of the Qatari Air Force transported those who have been injured aboard the oil tanker *Nordic Trader* to Doha. They are three people; one of them is suffering from burns over 75 percent of his body, has a broken skull, and a possible fracture in his leg. The two others have sustained minor injuries. They are being treated at the Hamad General Hospital in Doha.

Fourteen other members of the crew have been picked up by ships in the area. Their injuries do not require treatment.

## KUWAIT

### Official Denies Responsibility for Hit Tanker

*GF030810 Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 3 May (QNA) — The official in charge of shipping operations at the Kuwait Oil Tankers Corporation has emphasized that no responsibility can be laid on Kuwait or the Kuwaiti Oil Tankers Corporation for the Liberian oil tanker, which was attacked in the Arab Gulf north of Qatar yesterday.

In a statement published in today's issue of the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS*, the official said Kuwait is not bound byany responsibility for the tanker because it was to load from Kuwait and had not reached its coast yet, and it was also attacked when it was empty. He pointed out that Kuwait does not hold any responsibility regarding insurance or the damage to the ship.

### Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Departs

*LD021138 Kuwait KUNA in English 1034 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Kuwait, May 2 (KUNA) — Deputy Foreign Minister of Bulgaria Ivan Ganev Thursday left for Cairo concluding his official four-day visit to Kuwait.

During his visit, the Bulgarian official met with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Information Minister Shaykh Nasir Mohammad al-Ahmad, and State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid.

Ganev also held talks with Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin on strengthening and improving bilateral, economic and commercial cooperation and conferred with Undersecretary of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry Mohammad al-Hamdhan on issues of mutual concern.

On the last day of his visit the Bulgarian senior diplomat held a press conference on the outcome of his visit and prospects of bilateral relations in addition to global issues.

He was seen off at the airport by the Foreign Ministry undersecretary and the ambassador of Bulgaria to Kuwait.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Further on Islamic Good Offices Committee Meetings

#### Chairman Meets With 'Arafat

*LD011432 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1334 GMT 1 May 85*

[Text] Jeddah, 1 may (SPA) — Dawda Jawara, president of Gambia and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, met with Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat here today. During this meeting they reviewed the agenda of the meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee which will be held later today and the efforts made by the committee to achieve its aim — to halt the Iraq-Iran war.

Yasir 'Arafat also met with Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, today. During the meeting they discussed a number of issues of mutual interest.

The two meetings were within the framework of consultations which precede the meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee.

#### Meetings Begin

*LD031009 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1940 GMT 1 May 85*

[Text] Jeddah, 1 May (SPA) — The meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, set up by the ICO, under the chairmanship of Dawda Jawara, president of Gambia and chairman of the committee, began its meetings this evening in Jeddah.

Developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and ways to strengthen the activities of the committee in order to reconcile Iraq and Iran and to end the fighting between them are to be discussed during

these meetings. The committee will also discuss new proposals to end the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

The president of Gambia delivered a speech in which he reviewed the committee's efforts to secure a halt to the Iraqi-Iran[illegible]. He said if the Islamic Peace Committee is not able to meet the highest authorities of Iran and Iraq, the chances of our mission's success are very remote. He expressed hope that dialogue will be achieved between the committee and Tehran at a suitable level.

Jawara called on both Iraq and Iran to adhere to the rules of Islam and the Geneva Conventions concerning prisoners of war and to adhere to the Geneva protocol concerning chemical weapons. He pointed out that this is what was called for by the 15th Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference which was held in Sanaa last December.

The chairman of the committee called on Iran and Iraq to immediately respect the agreement of 12 June which was reached under the auspices of the United Nations and calls for civilian areas not to be shelled. He stressed that no one must ever forget the bonds of fraternity that linked everyone over a period of 14 centuries and withstood the test of time and history as a basis for Islamic solidarity.

He said one of the greatest supreme ideals of Islam is to establish a world without wars. This could not be achieved without strengthening fraternity among us. This was the basis of the address of the prophet, God's grace and blessing be upon him, in his last pilgrimage.

Jawara stressed that the Islamic peace committee will continue in its determination to shoulder its responsibilities on the basis of these Islamic teachings. He added that the recent escalation in the Gulf war has cost incalculable human losses and enormous material losses to both sides over a period of 3 weeks.

The chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee said that if we take into consideration this wastage of human and material resources it is truly sad for this crisis to go on much longer.

He explained that the good offices must continue to be exerted by the committee and to place it at the disposal of the two warring countries and for all to work to realize the mutual hopes for lasting, just, and honorable peace.[Sentence as received]

He stressed that this war among the Muslim brothers will benefit only the enemies of Islam and will increase the richness of the industrial world and weapons manufacturers while it increases the poverty and weakness of the Islamic nation.

He said it is the duty of the whole Islamic nation not to spare any effort to restore peace to this region. He pointed out that this war has been going on for 4 and 1/2 years and has become one of the longest wars in modern history. It has inflicted enormous pain to all, especially because this crisis has reached dimensions threatening danger equally in its scope and in its ferocity. He called upon God to guide everyone along the correct path and to grant the committee success in achieving a peaceful solution for this regrettable crisis among the fraternal brothers.

Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the ICO, then made a speech in which he expressed profound gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and to the government of the Kingdom for hosting this meeting. It demonstrates the depth of his majesty's [illegible] for Islamic issues, and for the establishment of peace and harmony in the Islamic world. He pointed out that the 15th conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers, held in Sanaa last December, expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Islamic peace committee; he also appealed to both sides in the dispute to fully and genuinely cooperate with the Islamic peace committee for the immediate ending of the war, for an honorable and just solution to the dispute, and for adhering to Islamic principles, the Geneva conventions concerning prisoners of war, and the Geneva convention of 1925 which bans the use of chemical weapons.

Sharifuddin Pirzada explained that the present meeting is a continuation of the efforts of the ICO and the peace committee to reach an honorable and just solution acceptable to both sides.

He explained that the committee is holding its present meeting at a critical time to again consider this dispute which has now continued for more than 4 and 1/2 years and reached its peak last March.

He asked God to grant success to everyone to reach decisions that could speedily end this bloody conflict among the brothers on the basis of equality and justice for which Islam calls. The committee then held a meeting in private.

**Statement Issued**

*LD021730 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Jeddah, 2 May (SPA) — The Islamic Good Offices Committee ended its meetings here today at 1630 under the chairmanship of its president and Gambian president, Dawda Jawara. The following statement was issued:

The Islamic Good Offices Committee held its seventh session in Jeddah in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom from 1 to 2 May under the chairmanship of the Gambian president, Dawda Jawara, and in the presence of the PLO Executive Committee chairman, Yasir 'Arafat; the secretary general of the ICO, Sharifuddin Pirzada; and the foreign ministers and high-ranking representatives of the other member-countries of the committee.

Following a brief public session, during which the presidnet of the Islamic Good Offices Committee and the secretary general of the ICO delivered short speeches, the committee held a closed session; during this session it heard a report from its chairman concerning the consultations he held with Iran and Iraq, the heads of state of a number of other countries, as well as with the PLO Executive Committee chairman, with a view to exploring ways and means for ending the Iran-Iraq war in accordance with the powers vested in him by the Islamic Good Offices Committee during its third session held in July 1984.

The secretary general of the ICO then delivered a report about his contacts and discussions with representatives of Iran, Iraq, heads of state and governments of the other countries, and with

the PLO Executive Committee chairman, the UN secretary general, and the president of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Islamic Good Offices Committee expressed its complete appreciation of the efforts exerted by the President of the Islamic Good Offices Committee and the secretary general of the ICO, and decided that its president should continue his efforts for a speedy, peaceful and honorable settlement of the Iran-Iraq war in accordance with the powers vested in him.

The committee expressed its concern over the recent escalation of acts of aggression between the two sides.

The committee also expressed its deep frustration and extreme concern over the continuation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq — a conflict that has not halted despite the repeated appeals and good offices exerted by the Islamic Good Offices Committee for ending the war.

The committee also expressed its profound regret at the continued preparations for launching further attacks across the borders, thereby threatening the region and the Islamic world in general.

The committee reiterated its call for an immediate cease-fire and the urgent need for the establishment of a just and honorable peace on the basis of Islamic principles and international law which govern relations among countries.

The committee took note of the reports on the use of chemical weapons in the Iraq-Iran war in complete violation of the Geneva Protocol for 1925 concerning the use of chemical weapons.

The committee denounced the violation of the provisions of the international law on human rights at times of armed conflicts, particularly the Geneva agreements on the laws of war and the treatment of prisoners, and the Geneva Protocol of 1925 which prohibits the use of chemical weapons, and the Chicago agreement on civil aviation. The committee called for the strict observation of these agreements and laws.

The committee noted with full regret the failure of the 12 June 1984 agreement which was achieved under the auspices of the United Nations and in which both sides agreed not to attack civilian targets in each other's countries.

The committee called on both sides to respect the international agreements and treaties aimed at preventing or alleviating human sufferings in wars.

In view of the importance of the information provided by the committee's chairman and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, the committee decided to refer their two reports to the heads of states of the committee member-countries.

The committee decided to hold its eighth session on the level of heads of state in Jeddah on 15 August.

The committee expressed its gratitude to the Bangladesh Government for offering to play host to the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee and agreed to hold the future meeting of the committee in Dhaka.

The committee expressed its gratitude and thanks to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the monarch of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom for playing host to its meetings and for providing it with all facilities.

**Chairman Comments**

*LD022141 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1845 GMT 2 May 85*

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 2 May (SPA) — Dawda Jawara, the president of Gambia and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, expressed his hope that the results of the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee would result in a dialogue between the two warring parties in the Iraqi-Iranian war, especially with Iran. He stressed at a news conference he held in Jeddah this evening that the efforts of the committee would not achieve any good without arranging a dialogue at a suitable level between the committee and the two sides.

Jawara explained that the Islamic Good Offices Committee has carried out and will carry out its duty to the Islamic nation and will continue the work with patience and determination to acheive its aims. He said that as a result of the Islamic meetings, some stances had been adopted, which were mentioned in the committee's statement, to clarify our efforts, postures, and decisions; these stances demand exerting the utmost effort to achieve peace.

Answering a question about the possibility of positioning Islamic peace forces to stop the war between the two countries, Jawara said that the idea of positioning these forces would come in a stage that we have not yet reached, adding that the positioning of these forces could be considered after the two warring sides agreed to a truce and the suspension of military operations.

He mentioned that it would be up to the committee to propose the countries that would volunteer to offer detachments and forces for this purpose. He pointed out that these forces could come from sources approved by both sides, and that this arrangement must also apply to cease-fire observers after agreement is reached on this.

The chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee added that it is too soon to speak about sending peace forces between the two countries. He explained that efforts must first be made to reach an agreement on a cease-fire, and when this is achieved the committee will be obliged to form forces from detachments of countries approved by the two sides.

Answering a question about the preaching campaigns in Africa and ways to confront them, Jawara said that the best way to confront these campaigns is to multiply the efforts by Islamic countries and Muslim preachers.

Regarding Israeli presence in Africa, the chairman of the committee explained that Israel restored its relations with only three African countries a little over a year ago. He said that he does not expect Israel to succeed further.

### 'Arafat Comments

*LD021734 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1640 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Jeddah, 2 May (SPA) — The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, described the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, which ended here today, as good. He pointed out that there is a new development in the committee's course of action, through the initiative presented by the PLO and which was considered as a document of the committee.

In a statement to the press he pointed out that this initiative relies basically on the resolutions adopted in the Al-Ta'if and Casablanca summits and the results of the Islamic committee of the earlier sessions, which were approved by the Iranian and Iraqi sides when he presented them during talks with the two countries in 1982.

## UAE

### AL-WAHDAH Views Efforts To End Gulf War

*GF021700 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 2 May 85*

[Excerpt] Manama, 2 May (WAKH) — UAE-based newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* doubted in its editorial that the goodwill Islamic mediation committee would reach tangible results to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

The newspaper said "efforts of the committee have become luke-warm and the results of its meetings and moves do not arouse optimism."

In fact, *AL-WA[illegible]* added, "the committees efforts are not progressing and have not succeeded until this moment in realizing any progress that would bring the views of the two warring countries closer.

"It is true that there are practical reasons that obstruct the committee's mediation attempts," it said, "but such reasons should not confine the committee's activities to meeting and press statements."

The newspaper attributed the committee's failure to Iran's rejection of the mediation of some committee members, "a matter that need reconsideration from the Islamic Conference Organization."

## YAR

### Finance Minister Returns From Libya 2 May

*GF030629 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 May 85*

[Excerpt] Brother Muhammad Khadim al-Wajih, minister of finance, returned to Sanaa from Tripoli this evening. He participated in the meetings of the technical committee to follow up the results of the high Yemeni-Libyan joint committee which was held in the Libyan capital from 22 April to 1 May. In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the minister said that the committee discussed the executive steps and programs and what was agreed upon during the high committee's meetings.

**President Mubarak Addresses Workers on May Day**
*NC011123 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0850 GMT 1 May 85*

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in the conference hall of the Textile Workers Trade Union Headquarters in Shubra on the occasion of May Day — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Brothers and sisters, honorable workers of Egypt: May you be in good health every year.

Brothers, I truly express my feelings when I tell you quite frankly that I am proud and happy to attend the celebration of your day. [Applause] I do not view this day as one for workers only; rather, I see it as a day for all Egyptians, as it means paying tribute to honest labor, to every right and duty, and to production in a society of producers and workers. This tribute, in turn, means that we are, with a spirit of national unity, rallying around our country's objectives. These goals, in their various phases of development, seek to achieve one greater aim: to raise the standard of living, to create an honorable life for our people, and to establish all the foundations for a happy family.

All of us are convinced that this greater goal can be attained only through increasing production, which will meet our fiscal needs and turn us from a nation of importers into one of exporters. By doing this, we will break the bottlenecks that are restricting our action and lengthening the distance to the achievement of the economic independence we desire.

As we pass through the 3d year of the development plan, I say with conviction that the results augur well. [Applause] Production is reaching notable levels, which are viewed with respect and appreciation by the world, which is following our economic and social development. Undoubtedly, this encourages all of us, people and government, to increase our efforts. We do not surround ourselves with hollow words; rather, we are moving forward through work, sweat, and production.

Brothers, let us disregard those who, whether deliberately or out of ignorance, put on blinders. Let us disregard those who see only the shortcomings and magnify every obstacle, bury every achievement, and shackle themselves with the chains of despair and desperation. Such people exist in every society. Democracy and the sound environment in which we live allow such people to repeat their allegations freely and without restrictions. I am not disturbed by this. Indeed, I can honestly say that perhaps they do have their excuses in light of the experiences of the long past. One day they might free themselves from the shackles of their own ideas. In the meantime, I always tell those in positions of responsibility, and this is no secret, that we must benefit from every word that is spoken and seek constructive criticism. We must do so in order to extract what is beneficial and conducive to reform and rectification.

There is nothing more dangerous to a developing country than that a decision be dominated by a single opinion, individual, or party. [Applause] As long as we are working in broad daylight, as long as our actions are viewed in broad daylight, as long as the law reigns supreme, as long as no one — regardless of his status or position — remains above the law, and as long as our commitment to the righteousness of our rule remains the first commitment from which we will never deviate; as long as all these prerequisites exist and prosper, defended by the people's will in the form of their constitutional institutions and by the legitimate powers as defined by the Constitution and the law, then democratic life, with its overall sound environment, will be capable of absorbing all the negative aspects and excesses of democratic action. The truth will always prevail. Right will be evident and will triumph. The caravans of serious, positive action will advance with firm strides and with confident, serene hearts. For God suffereth not the loss of the reward for those who do good. [Koranic verse] [Cheers and applause]

Fellow citizens: I came to you today to give an account of my actions. Millions of our people's sons are hearing and seeing what we have achieved during the 3 years of the plan and how the development plan is being implemented. The language of figures does not err, deceive, or conceal. I mean the language of accurate figures. Their accuracy is monitored by all our constitutional institutions. I follow up these figures myself, not by reading memoranda and reports, but by visiting actual places of work in the public and private sectors. I will tell you what I do before and after each visit. Before embarking on any trip, I receive the necessary information about the area I am going to visit. I study the important problems and read all the reports I have. I find out everything I can during the visit itself, and this continues afterward as well. I believe that many of you are familiar with my method in this area. I have a dossier on every place I visit, and I use them for followups and to see how things are going. There are numerous examples of this.

After my visits to several public sector factories in the first year of the plan, I heard officials say that a given development would occur in such and such a month. At the specified time and without any advance warning, I went to those factories and was very happy to see that what I had been told had actually been implemented. [Applause]

As for these visits, I have often heard it said that officials hide information from the president. I do not go to see a shining factory and then leave. I ask questions and I know. Those responsible for a given factory should rest assured that I know a great deal about the factory and its problems before my visit. [Cheers]

It has been said that before the president visits a place, the road to that place is paved. So let them pave it. Why would that make you angry? Let them pave it. [Laughter, applause] I want it paved. What is the purpose of such visits? It is to repair that which can be repaired. What do you think happens when those at a factory do not know that I am coming to visit until the night before? Will they have time to pave the roads, repair things, and replace machinery? Let us be realistic, and not listen to rumors. I am one of the people, and I know how to address a problem as I see fit.

Let us take a moment to review our accomplishments, and to examine that which remains to be accomplished in the next 2 years. Three years of the 5-year plan have now passed. The entire

world is listening to this speech; our citizens in Egypt, and perhaps outside Egypt, are listening to this speech. I would like to say that progress has been made in both agricultural and industrial production during the years of the plan. Let us illustrate this with some figures: In 1981-1982, the total value of agricultural output was $19.5 billion. The total value of agricultural output in 1984-1985 was 24.5 billion. The anticipated value in 1985-1986 is 26.3 billion pounds. We can see that our total output increased from 19.5 to 24.5 and then to 26.5 , and that rapid progress has characterized the years of the plan. Let us see what happened in terms of agricultural output alone, since that to which I just referred was total output. Agricultural output in 1981-1982 was 3.7 billion . In 1984-1985, it was 4.07 billion pounds. The target for 1985-1986, which begins in July, is 4.2 billion pounds, a 4-year increase of 12.13 percent. I think that there has been great progress and the 5-year plan is not yet complete.

In terms of industry — I will give only a few examples and will not quote output in all fields — in 1981-1982, before the present plan, output was 2.6 billion pounds. In 1984-1985, the current year that will end in June, output has been 3.5 billion pounds. The target in the 4th year of the 5-year plan, 1985-1986, is 3.9 billion pounds. The 4-year increase in agricultural output will thus be 48.7 percent; this is because we neglected agriculture during a certain period. I am sorry, I mean industry. Industry requires replacement and modernization. We have reached a stage where our textile machines are producing sackcloth. Some machines have been in existence since 1938, and some since 1960. They are uneconomical. I think that you are more aware of this than anyone else. [Applause]

We need about 7.9 billion pounds to replace and modernize the machines in the public sector. I know that there are many figures here. When we review our budget, we can realize how we are doing; where we are coming from and where we are going.

Before the 5-year plan, 500 million pounds were spent on replacements and modernization in the public sector. As I just said, we need 7.9 billion. We spent 500 million. Some 5.7 billion pounds have been allocated in the 5-year plan for replacements and modernization in the public sector. In the last 3 years of the plan, we have spent 3.2 billion pounds for that purpose. The figures are available; we are not giving you fictitious figures. The figures are based on documents. Some 1.1 billion pounds are allocated in the 1985-1986 budget for replacements and modernization. The public sector really needs a strong push in this regard.

We can thus say that what we will have spent for replacements and modernization in the public sector in the first 4 years of the plan will be 4.3 billion pounds. We need to spend 5.7 billion pounds in the 5 years of the plan, but what we need for complete replacement and modernization is 7.9 billion. By the middle of the next 5-year plan then, God willing, the public sector will have made very good progress in the process of replacement and modernization.

We now come to electricity. The total electricity generated from 1952 to 1982 amounted to 18.5 billion kwh. The power generated in the year 1982 increased the total from 18.5 to 24.5 billion kwh. The power generated in 1983-84 brought it to 27.7 billion kwh. The total power generated in the Arab Republic of Egypt will reach 36 billion kwh by the end of 1985. This is twice the amount that had been generated when we began to implement the plan. In other words, before the end of the plan in 1985 we will have generated, in the 5 years of the plan, as much power as we had generated in all the years up to 1982. What is the cost for this? We must tell you how much this electricity costs. You must understand, of course, that the country is ours and that the money thus invested is ours. All of the resources are ours. The sum of 5.4 billion pounds is needed to produce enough power to end all electricity problems in the Republic. The sum of 500 million pounds was spent before the year 1981-82. The 5-year plan provides a 2.5 billion pound allocation. We spent 1.6 billion pounds in the first 3 years of the plan. Some 600 million pounds will be needed in 1985-86. This means that we will have spent 2.2 billion pounds in the first 4 years of the plan. However, I believe that the minister of electricity will need a larger amount before the end of the 5th year. He will need a greater sum than that allocated in the plan. [Cheers] We shall invest the necessary funds, God willing. We will provide you with the necessary installations and we hope that you will buy them, and more importantly, that you will construct them.

The additional power generated in the first 3 years of the plan equals 217 percent [figure as heard] of the amount produced by the high dam. I note this to explain to you the effort being exerted, for it is you who are exerting it, and the funds that are being spent on the process of bringing progress to this country.

I know that housing is our greatest problem. We are dealing with it constantly, in every possible way. I will draw a comparison now, for your information. A total of 655,000 housing units were constructed in the 1960-70 period. A total of 407,000 units were constructed in the next 10 years, 1970-80. The target in the 5-year plan is to build 800,000 units. I know that this is not enough, and we will seek ways to increase it. Brother Minister Sa'd said that we will acquire some land and that the trade union will help. The land belongs to all trade unions. Go ahead and work, for this is the only way. [Applause] The plan provides for the construction of 800,000 houses. We will give you the land for free, but you must do the building.

We built about 762,000 housing units in the 20 years from 1960 to 1980. Our target in the 5-year plan is to build 800,000 housing units. We built 492,000 housing units in the first 3 years of the plan. We will build 160,000 more units next year. We will be spending the sum of 3.513 billion pounds on housing in the first 4 years of the plan.

We come now to health services. We will need the sum of 8.5 billion pounds to construct, renew, and develop our health services in a way that reflects the scope of our housing, our population increase, and health demands. This is for hygienic drainage, and not water. We spent only 250 million pounds in this regard before the start of the plan. The 5-year plan allocation amounts to 1.4 billion pounds. We will have spent 900 million pounds in the 3 years of the plan that end on 30 June of this year. In something like the Cairo drainage network, these figures are not the only costs. We have obtained loans and grants, and are repaying the loans gradually, while the grants are not repayable.

The sum of 600 million pounds has been earmarked for the year 1985-86. In other words, 1.2 billion pounds will have been spent in the first 4 years of the plan, ending next year. The plan's allocations amount to 1.4 billion pounds. I believe that this is one of the services that will require more money. The remaining amount of 200 million pounds will not be enough for the 5th year. The ministers of planning, public utilities, and housing will need more than this. Thus, the government must find a way to increase revenues. This depends upon you, and not on me alone.

Next, we come to potable water. Some 3 billion pounds are needed to provide water, renew and strengthen the networks, and increase the citizens' water supply. The sum of 150 million pounds was spent before the start of the 5-year plan. Our sources do not allow us to spend more than the sum allocated for the 5-year plan. It is necessary to provide 1.2 billion pounds out of the total sum of 3 billion pounds during these 5 years. The sum of 600 million pounds was spent during the first 3 years of the plan. You can see the water stations that we have inaugurated in Qina, Ityay al-Barud, and elsewhere, in order to provide potable water for our citizens.

In the next fiscal year, which begins on 1 July, 300 million pounds will be spent; thus, 900 million pounds will have been spent in 4 years. I believe that this is one of the utilities that will require more funds during the 5-year plan, because we will have spent the entire amount and more funds will be needed to complete implementation.

Let us now discuss telephone service. During the year 1981-82, the Arab Republic of Egypt had approximately half a million telephone lines — that is, 542,000 lines. During the year 1984-85, once the Alexandria project is completed in the current month of May, there will be 1,167,000 lines — that is, twice as many.

As for telex lines, we had 3,120 lines in 1981-82. By the end of this year, according to the plan, we will have 6,350. I am depicting the scope of our achievements, as well as the degree of our expenditures.

The overall cost of our telephone service is 2 billion pounds. Before the plan, we spent 500 million. Some 700 million are allocated in the plan. By the end of the plan, I believe that there will be a great improvement in our telephone communications system, compared to the past 3 years.

Regarding the railroad and the general area of transportation, some 2,557 km of rail were constructed in the last 3 years, while some 526 km of railroad lines were renovated. Some 190 railroad engines and 462 carriages were introduced or renovated. Yet we require even more.

I also want to say something about education. Budgeted investments in edcuation amount to 213 million pounds. This sum is for physical facilities. By the end of this year, we will have spent 1.642 billion pounds on education, including books, notebooks, instruments, laboratories, and other educational needs. This means that we will have spent over 1.85 billion pounds by the year ending 30 June. Just look at how much we are spending on education in Egypt!

In our next budget, the expected 1.6 billion has been increased to 1.865 billion pounds beyond the allocation for the physical facilities. This reveals how much we are spending on edcuation. These are large amounts, of which no one is aware. However, I wanted to tell you about them so that you can realize just what we are spending and what we are accomplishing.

In viewing our revenues and our budget, we can see that we are spending billions — 6 to 7 billion for the public sector, 8 billion for sewers, 3 billion for water, 2 billion for whatever. These are astronomical, shocking figures. For the first time, I find myself asking: My God! Where are we going to get all of this? Nevertheless, God will facilitate things.

The 1984-85 budget amounts to 11.538 billion pounds. The expenditures on education and other things — and if you would like me to give details, I am prepared to do so — amount to 11.354 billion. This will leave a surplus amounting to 184 million pounds. No doubt you all dream about this surplus. [Laughter] Wait until I tell you where this surplus must go. Our budget does not include the installments of our debt repayment, the public sector's investments for replacements and renovations, and other things. The 184 million surplus enters into this process, and in the end, you will find that we have a deficit amounting to 5.4 billion. Of course, there are finance packages and grants, such as those we obtain from abroad and from here and there, and we manage to get along. There are also loans, which we are required to repay in installments. The capital transfers in the form of installments to repay our loans amount to approximately 2 billion. Next year they will amount to some 2.3 billion. These are only installments, excluding interest. The interest is included in the budget, but not the capital payment installments themselves. This year's deficit amounted to 5.4 billion. With the improvement in the coming budget and the decline in expenditures, the deficit will amount to 4.9 billion. You may wonder where the budgeted 11 billion is spent, so I will tell you.

1. We have revenues. Where do revenues come from? I told you earlier where they come from, but I will tell you again. Revenues come from taxes and customs duties, to the tune of approximately 7.6 billion; from oil, Suez Canal passage fees, and industrial surpluses, amounting to 3.8 billion. Some 285 million pounds from the Suez Canal fees serve as revenues in the budget. A similar amount is paid in taxes. The canal's income is approximately 1 billion. It spends part of this income to expand, deepen, and maintain the canal, and part in payment of the loans it has obtained. Another portion, amounting to 285 million, goes to taxes.

The government pays 70 piasters for each dollar from the Suez Canal Authority. Why? So our imported goods will be cheap for the people. It is an accounting procedure. That is $1 billion for 700 million pounds to buy food and supplies for our people. That is why the price of oil and other commodities remains stable.

This was a quick accounting statement, and it should help you realize what happended to some of our utilities in the plan's 3d year. You will be seeing the magnitude of our accomplishments and expenditures and what our revenues and expenditures were. There will be a surplus of 584 million pounds next year. The same process will apply here. We will have to meet the costs of

has no responsibility but you. [Laughter and applause] Everyone should know that. The decisions were changed. You hear rumors saying that so and so is behind the decision; it is a leftist tendency. Do not believe any of it. They say this had an influence on the president's decision. Nothing can influence me except the public interest -- no human being. No one. I say it to you frankly. [Applause] No one should ever believe that I am influenced by words that are unacceptable to the mind and logic. Not at all. [Applause; member of the audience says something to the president] Me? No one guides me except the public interest, but I guide the people. No one guides me at all. Throughout my life, no one has dominated me or made me do what he wants. I do not do anything that I am not convinced of or have not consulted experts on. Do not listen to rumors that a given man is a leftist and will adopt a closed-door policy, that so and so influences the president's decisions, or that decisions were made by this doctor. No this or that. I tell you this, and you all hear me. No this or that. This is the issue, simply and honestly.

The decisions were later changed for the public good. It was part of the same framework I outlined and the action was taken when we were sure of the results and had reviewed the issue. Had the issue continued for more than 3 months, I planned to change the decisions. I would not have waited. If I reshuffled the Cabinet while the matter was still under consideration, most people would have said that the president had no right. Why could he not wait? We are an emotional people. Had I done that, the people would have said: He had no right. The man served with him. Why could he not wait a little longer? Of course, I think about all these things. The situation, the factories, production, the need to avoid any drop in production, and the humanitarian aspect -- all these are factors I consider when choosing the timing of a decision. Do I make it before or after my visit to the United States? For your information, when I made the decision there was no time. I spoke to the prime minister and told him such and such and the case was closed. I was in Al-Jazirah then to open an opera house. Newsmen asked me: Will there be a Cabinet reshuffle? I told them no. I knew about the Cabinet reshuffle. I was planning to do it. I am like that; I do not say anything until it happens. [Laughter and applause]

I left them, and the minister was taking the oath half an hour later. Some newspapers said: The presdient denied reports of a reshuffle, and asked the newspapers not to publish such things. I never told the newspapers what to publish or not publish. I meant to tell the newsmen that there would be no reshuffle. I did so while the prime minister and I were planning to ask the minister to come and take the oath. I, by nature, do not like to talk about something before it happens. When it happens, everyone can see it. But to give you the news in advance? Suppose there was a 1- or 2-day delay in the reshuffle or some unexpected developments forced me to postpone it? It was not because someone influenced or guided me, no. It was because I found the timing unsuitable. Deeds can be seen. Newsmen like to ask questions, but what is on my mind stays there. [Applause]

I want to tell you and every citizen of Egypt, and I want to tell you very loudly, that my actions are not influenced by any trends or directions. Only one trend influences my decisions, and that is the Egyptian people's public interest. [Applause] I proceed in only one direction, that which alleviates the sufferings of millions of Egyptian people, provides the necessary conditions for honest work and gain, releases potential, increases job opportunities, gives incentives for initiative and inventions, and achieves security and stability. I am no one's puppet, nor the shadow of any trends that would lead to a conflict of interests. I represent the interests and hopes of every Egyptian. [Applause]

We do not oppose the legal and honest gains of any citizen, as long as he is paying his dues to the state. We certainly support the public sector, and we obviously support the private sector. It is very clearly our policy that the public sector is a main foundation. Hence, we must work to develop it constantly and to rationalize its management, so that it will turn in a sound and successful performance. The private sector is the second foundation of our economic and social building. Our responsibility is to extend every assistance to it, and not to impede it. The ill intentions of anyone who says differently are obvious. [Woman chants slogan in support of the private sector; applause] Do you own a company or do you work in one? [Laughter]

It is true that there are employees in workplaces in both the public and private sectors whose minds are closed and who are impeding both sectors. It is equally true that actions are taken that do not go smoothly or easily. All of these issues are exposed by the press and other media. It is everyone's right to complain.

You know that I receive a great number of complaints and suggestions from the citizens. I am interested in their contents, if they concern public issues. I try to be objective and unselfish. There is a question that has been posed by some people and that is on the mind of others: Are we pursuing the policy of a free economy completely, or are we implementing a policy of a controlled economy, as in the socialist system? Some people might say or think that the course we are following is not sufficiently clear. I object to and differ with this. The world now, both East and West, is moving away from rigid and comprehsnive theories. Development has imposed its own terms. Amazing inventions have turned things upside down and have imposed their own terms. International changes have imposed their own terms. We see a socialist country such as China moving now toward decisions that were defined as crimes in their past political ideology, because they are capitalist decisions. There are other countries where socialist parties have won and achieved power, but have begun to amend, to change, and to realize that their principles are no longer applicable and that the actual situation requires that they be altered and replaced.

There is no state now applying the policy of a free economy which does not have a public sector, even the most staunchly democratic states. There is no state applying scientific socialism which does not have a private sector to some degree. There are many examples of this in the world, both in capitalist and socialist states. Therefore, the picture of our economy is neither obscure, distorted, nor unique. Basically we rely on the public sector. We also rely on the private sector for what it can produce. We encourage the private sector's activity and remove any obstacles in its way. There is no room for any measures that threaten the rights of anyone. Our Constitution respects public ownership, private ownership, and cooperative ownership. Opportunities are available to anyone who seeks to produce in an atmosphere of stability, security, and confidence in his country. We are only

opposed to corruption. This is quite natural and, indeed, required. We are only opposed to opportunists, to those who seek to exploit loopholes and who desire to become rich unlawfully, at the expense of productive people. We are only opposed to those who deceive the law. However, we do not take measures against such people through the adoption of unilateral or arbitrary decisions. We leave their judgment to the supremacy of the law and the court of justice.

I have often heard proposals advocating the abolishment of the Court of Ethics and the socialist prosecutor system. It has been said that this system was only established to protect the regime against the opposition. We now see that it has been established to prosecute every corruption. Not one opponent has been brought before the Court of Ethics for political reasons. [Applause]

There are some people who say the same thing that I have said about the prosecutor and about the abolishment of his post. No. No. No. What is this? This will help corruption. They are going to speak in any case. However, these are rules that are contained in the Constitution.

In addition to other amounts of hard currency, the socialist prosecutor has retrieved approximately 27 million pounds from certain opportunities or from those who exploited opportunities and obtained enormous sums from citizens. Briefly speaking, I say that we support lawful gain. I believe that the people also support this and that every honest citizen, who seeks prosperity and stability for his country, advocates such gain. There is another point which does not escape my attention in this regard: Criticism, which I recognize as correct, of the many amendments to the economic decisions.

Yes, this criticism exists. Although economic vicissitudes present in the world or divergent views of specialists may have previously prompted diverse amendments, this is no justification. However, I now say that the stabilization of economic decisions is a principle to which we must adhere. I am not saying this in reply to the criticism being made, but out of my belief that this stabilization is the correct path to follow in the interest of our national economy.

A society resulting from an open-door policy will not permit a closed-door policy. Freedom is the foundation of such a society, and restrictions ostensibly in the interest of the public are the exception.

I have visited many production projects carried out by the private sector. I am proud of the work and production achieved by these projects, and encourage their expansion and proliferation. They fill an existing shortage in the country's needs. They are also being operated through the best scientific means. I saw in them an honorable model of the Egyptian worker who believes in his work, who excels in his performance, and whose heart overflows with love for his country and its prestige.

There are some people who ask: Mr President, are you on the side of the rich or the poor? This is a perplexing question. I must side with the poor; however, I am also supportive of the rich who utilize their wealth for the benefit of the poor. I am on the side of those who build factories, who produce, who give the state its due, and who create jobs for the workers. This means the utilization of national capital. [Applause] I am on the side of anyone who has money and who establishes a factory, produces, gives the state its due — which benefits the poor and unable citizens — and creates work opportunities. The result will be the employment of citizens and a reduction in the use of hard currency, for workers will then be producing those commodities that I have been importing, and I can leave the hard currency for other essential commodities.

Therefore, there are absolutely no restrictions on the importation of requisites for production. In the near future, we hope to be able to manufacture such production necessities ourselves. Some things we produce in Egypt do meet the required quality standard; yet other items do not meet all the required specifications.

We must concentrate on quality and aspire to perfection. Undoubtedly, the Egyptian mind, expertise, and workforce are fully capable of this. Egyptian experts, who are working abroad in various parts of the advanced world, are a source of pride for us. They occupy first place in America and Europe — in universities, in economic establishments, and in factories. I make it a point to meet with them during my working visits abroad and when they come back to their country, Egypt. Egyptian expertise in the Arab countries is a brilliant example of faith in work and in performing it perfectly.

I am confident that we are capable of achieving self-sufficiency in several production areas. We have before us examples from several states that faced circumstances similar to ours and yet managed to endure and achieve wonderful results.

It is not an innovation to say that we must not import what we can produce in Egypt. I give you the Japanese experiment as an example. Although it does not have primary raw materials, Japan has achieved more than self-sufficiency. It has an iron and steel plant, but no raw materials. So it brings the raw materials from Indonesia and India. Japan then manufactures these raw materials and sells them. It has the best steel plant in the world, but no raw materials for it. Japan has become a producing state, in fact the strongest producing state. Through its exports it achieved a $34 billion surplus in its 1984 balance of payments. Japanese commodities have entered into every house in the major states, threatening local production in these states despite its advanced level. All this is the result of the cheapness of Japanese goods and their excellent quality.

What have the major advanced states done in the face of this Japanese invasion? These states have asked Japan to buy certain commodities from them in return for allowing Japan to sell its products in European states and America. You are aware that Japanese commodities are present everywhere — in Egypt, America, England, France, and elsewhere. Japan, which exports to several countries, welcomed this decision after lengthy discussions. Then what happened? Non-Japanese goods entered Japan. Popular establishments there acted and asked — they did not strike — every Japanese citizen not to buy these foreign products because Japanese ones were better. However, Japan was obliged to buy these foreign products in order to export its own goods abroad. The government agreed to buy some foreign products,

but the people quietly and without making an uproar did not use them.

Brothers and sisters. Priority must be given to production. According to the most up-to-date scientific methods, good quality production is a national objective and a weapon with which every Egyptian defends his existence, present and future. Every new commodity that goes on the market and replaces a foreign commodity is a source for new work opportunities. It saves foreign currencies that can be used to make a new product. This is a matter that is in our hands. Our motives must spring from our national feelings.

The individual is the creator and innovator. The Egyptian man, thanks to his heritage and civilization, possesses excellent capabilities that are superior to those of other people in the advanced world. Why are some of us negligent? Why are some of us lazy? Why do some of us see only themselves? Why do some of us boast about their extravagant lifestyle and squander the wealth that God has granted to us, wealth that we must use to spread construction and civilization, and achieve glory and progress.

I will give you an example. This story will make you very angry regardless of whether it is true or false. I read in a certain newspaper that surplus milk is being thrown into the canals. If this story is true, I say to those who are wasting this milk: What a pity. Give this milk to a school, to a hospital, or to a needy citizen but do not throw it into the canals. This is a bounty from God. If you do not earn a lot of money from milk, you certainly will not earn anything by throwing it away. Do a good deed and give it to needy people. Give it to schools. [Applause] On the other hand, if this story is exaggerated, then spreading it is pointless.

I say to those who have a surplus but cannot sell it: There are schools, there are hospitals, and there are people to whom you can give it instead of throwing it away. We are a country of rumors. Last year there were rumors about eggs. It was said that so and so destroyed 5 million eggs, that Al-Tunsi destroyed 5 million eggs, and that so and so closed his farm. We are good at these things. Rumors move very fast in this country. In the telling, a rumor grows bigger — not 5 million eggs, but 50 million eggs were destroyed.

I was at Al-Tunsi's farm and I asked him about these rumors. In fact I did not need to ask him, he told me. He told me: It is rumored that I destroyed eggs. The fact is that I had 120,000 bad eggs, and the date for selling them had expired. Some merchants came to buy these eggs at the price of one piaster per egg in order to sell them to citizens. I trampled these eggs with my feet, destroying them so that they would not be sold to the citizens. [Applause] Look how the subject was then distorted. He destroyed 5 million eggs.

I say to those who have eggs: Do not throw them away. We are not a rich people, we are a poor people. If you have eggs but cannot sell them, give them to needy people. Give a needy person 20 eggs and he will pray for you.

Generally speaking, I think it is now possible to establish factories for the production of white cheese. I have spoken to the industry minister about this. I think that the Armed Forces are building a factory. Al-Tunisi is also building a cheese factory which will be operational in June. This is what he told me. All these factories will absorb a large quantity of milk. In addition, When we start producing white cheese, we can stop importing it. It is needless to say that foreign aid and assistance do not aid progress. They are factors that help under certain circumstances and for a limited period of time. No state has achieved progress without depending on the work of its own people and believing that the product of this work is in the service of the entire homeland. This means that depending on oneself is the basis for progress in any state in the world.

There are no restrictions on permits to import all the essentials for production. Hence, it has become a national duty to achieve the following:

1. Each importer should organize his production requirement needs so that items can be imported in batches throughout the year. Any rush to import such goods in excess of need is contrary to the national interest. Egypt uses foreign currency to build factories with the aim of creating employment for its people, raising the standard of living, and meeting the people's needs for food. I say here that our national factories must allocate as much of their production as possible for export in order to secure the foreign currency needed to import the items required for production and to modernize their machinery to improve the quality of Egyptian products. Speaking about production leads me to another vital subject closely linked with it and capable of influencing it. This is the subject of education. Our policy stipulates that education must serve the life and needs of society. Therefore, I want the educational system to result in the graduation of young people qualified in both practical and theoretical fields. In other words, educational curricula should combine theoretical sciences and practical expertise. We must examine the current educational system and structure, taking into account the fact that the goal of increasing and developing production must begin in the minds of our sons while they are still in school. In this respect, we must pay increased attention to technical education and vocational training. This is essential for the promotion of production.

2. Every citizen, whether he resides in Egypt or comes from abroad, must be aware of one clear fact: Any amount of foreign currency paid for a foreign product although a similar one exists in Egypt is a waste of national wealth and undermines the production of our national factories. I will give you a very nice example. Visiting factories, companies, industries, and farms provides one with a unique experience. We have factories that export carpets to Kuwait, all Gulf states, and the Arab states. The carpets are of good quality. The sultan of Oman saw these carpets and bought a large quantity of them. I want to point out that even my visit to our factories generates propaganda for our factories and our goods. In some factories I was told that my visit opened many doors to them at home and abroad. This is one goal that we are seeking.

By nature, Egyptians go abroad carrying a little money. We like to buy things from abroad even though the same items can be obtained more cheaply in Egypt. In the past, many Egyptians returning from abroad brought with them carpets manufactured in 10 Ramadah City. They feared the customs officials, and the

customs officials would lose their tempers. The returning travelers used to pack their purchases so as to smuggle them into Egypt. [Applause] The same carpets are available here. Why buy them in Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, or Saudi Arabia when they are available in Egypt? Why bother wrapping a carpet all night just to sneak it past a customs official? Why worry about a customs official finding it? Why wreck your nerves as if smuggling a carpet were winning a battle? Why complain if you fail and curse this country where customs is paid on everything? [Applause]

Brother citizens, I am speaking with an open heart. The doors of hope are open and we are capable of doing the work. The future is broad and bright. The road is long, but we have the will to shorten the distance and defy time. We must also make up for wasted time. Those who spread their words right and left with no appreciation for national responsibility and those who cast allegations meant to shake confidence and cause the producers to have doubts know full well that the allegations dissipate in the face of the facts. Egypt is not a corrupt country. I do not want to talk about corruption. Some say there is corruption in the country, some newspapers write about it. They say it is a loose country. Where is it loose? Do you want an autocratic ruler to intimidate you? Do you want a policeman? If you want a police state, go find a policeman. No. We have chosen a difficult road but a road that guarantees justice, production, and innovation in this country. [Applause] We have little corruption in Egypt, but regrettably the newspapers tend to exaggerate to sell more copies. They put such stories on the front page. We admire heroism and everyone buys a newspaper to read what has happened. The newspapers covered a recent rape case as if such things occur every day and this country were a [word indistinct] for such things.

Corruption and deviation in Egypt is the least in the region. Why do we harm and distort our reputation? Do we hide any cases and not present them to the courts? No. There are a few cases being dealt with by the judiciary and courts — perhaps 10, 12, 15, 20, or 30 such cases. This is insignificant in a population of 48 million people and compared to the rest of the world. This is well known and I need not say more. Egypt is not a corrupt country. The Egyptian Government does not submit or bow to external or internal pressures. Egypt is a country of honest and noble people. Evils are the exception and not the rule, and exceptions are found in every human society. The Egyptian Government is based on Egyptian free will. The public sector's capital is the money of the people of Egypt. The private sector's capital is the money of the sons of Egypt. The capital is always meant to serve the interests of the Egyptian people and to provide dignified lives to millions of Egyptians. [Cheers]

After this sincere and honest explanation someone may utter false allegations. He would be listening to himself and shouting in a deserted valley. I will not weary of reiterating that Egypt belongs to all Egyptians, that all are citizens, not subjects, and that no Egyptian is better than any other Egyptian, except through his work, sweat, and integrity.

As we battle for development and reconstruction, the Egyptian youth must be our primary consideration. They are the most important battalions of this battle — the young workers, peasants, and students of the universities and institutes. The youth of the universities and institutes are your sons and brothers, and the sons and brothers of the peasants and those with limited income. The youth have their problems but they also have wide horizons facing them. The state gives all possible aid to the various youth activities because they represent the future. Therefore, the state gives priority to the youth and provides them with a social atmosphere that encourages work and study. All of you have sons and brothers. You know the advantages offered by the state and the problems of your sons and brothers.

We are concentrating on the basic problems that every young man here is thinking about. The first of these problems is to find a house when he gets married. Therefore, I asked that the building of homes for factory workers be a basic part of the project. I believe there was a housing problem when I visited the industrial zone in Al-Jizah. This stemmed from the fact that they wanted to build homes for the people without the state bearing any of the cost. I encourage and support such schemes. Therefore, I spoke to the government and asked it to issue a building permit.

Priority is given to our young people, workers, graduates, and the poor in all these projects. We are well aware of our great housing crisis, and we are making efforts to resolve it. We are engaged in a constant search for solutions. The causes of this crisis are clear: Migration from villages to cities, a horrifying rate of population growth, increased prices for construction materials on the world market, and a shortage of trained manpower. Thanks to advances in engineering and architecture, new ideas have emerged for small homes that a man can build himself. We must study these ideas and discuss their suitability for Egyptian society. This is not new. During one of my visits to Germany, I learned that people build their homes themselves, with help from their friends, on Saturdays and Sundays. They help each other. When one man finishes his home, he helps one of his friends. Why do we not do this? We will give you the land, so do not use that as an excuse. The prime minister and the housing minister are here. Give them the land so there will not be any more excuses. [Applause] What shall we do with the land? Are we going to take the land and sell it to someone else? It is yours. Such an experiment was conducted in the Hulwan area some time ago; people built their own homes. I think you can do the same. We will give you the land for free provided you build on it and live there. [Applause]

The state provides a number of employment opportunities for our young people in areas other than office work. The amount of agricultural land offered on easy terms has reached 600,000 feddans, and its ownership is to be transferred gradually over 3 years. The land is to be transferred; it is not for rent. The state will give away land, but it will not transfer ownership until it is certain that it is being used for construction or agriculture. We have experience in this matter. Someone received land, but left it undeveloped. As soon as his neighbor built and planted, he sold him the land and made a profit. Then he said that he could not find a house, while he pocketed a great deal of money from the sale. For this reason, we have taken measures to get rid of such sharks and avoid such incidents.

The land is given for ownership rather than rent as soon as it is developed and at a reasonable price. Whoever takes the land must farm it. The state will provide all the services it can. Young people

have priority in this and many other projects. There is a settlement being built west of Al-Nubariyah in an area of over 10,000 feddans — or 15 feddans for each young man trained in agriculture. So no one can say there is discrimination, we will give land to those who like farming but did not receive their education in that field. As for the young peasants, each farmer who does not own cultivable land can get title to about 5 feddans. The Development Bank provides loans for any planned project, large or small.

On the other hand, Egyptian workers abroad have become legally organized through the Manpower Ministry and licensed offices in order to prevent middlemen from exploiting our people who want to work overseas.

More than 11,000 contracts were signed in the first 2 months of this year. Contracts for specialists exceeded 15,000 last year. Some 2.5 million Egyptians are working in the Arab states.

For the first time in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, the Labor College began operating. That was in October 1984. [Applause] The college began graduating specialists in labor management and labor economics. This helps increase production. International agreements were signed to provide equal treatment of workers. According to the current 5-year plan, there are 2.1 million jobs available.

The material incentives for increased production are reflected in the decisions concerning the executive regulations of the public sector companies law. This includes the removal of wage ceilings for all employees; worker participation in any increase in income resulting from increased production; and profit sharing.

I address a message from the position of responsibility to my sons, the youths. It springs from the heart of a father. My message to the youths is that life means the will to live. The struggle to live is life's honor and its elixir. It is a never ending struggle, no matter how long one lives. Success does not come knocking on doors. However, by our will to work and insistence to defy difficulties, we will meet with success. The opportunities available are many and varied. What is important is that we should think and ascertain where new job opportunities are available and how to manage them honorably with hard work.

You have magnificent examples of how youths have struggled, labored, and achieved a lot. It is natural that reality shocks with bad examples but do not let these odd examples become a cause or an excuse for a pessimistic outlook. Evil dissipates in the society of honorable people and returns to the heart of its owner. I am fully confident that our youths are good. At places of work I met with youths representing the peak of performance and sacrifice embarking on life with hearts filled with affiliation and faith that Egypt must occupy the highest place. In the sectors of petroleum, electricity, weaving and textile, engineering industries, foodstuff industries, fertilizer production, medicinal and chemical industries, agriculture, factories and farms, and many other sectors, we find shining faces, glowing minds, and young shoulders that believe in a strong present, which they make through knowledge and work, looking forward to a giant tomorrow — the tomorrow of Egypt and all Egyptians.

Come forward and do not hesitate. Confront the difficulties boldly, open all the doors, and realize all hopes by your will, insistence, and honor. Know that the society of labor, production, and cleanliness will put you in the most eminent place and help you overcome the difficulties.

Brother citizens, allow me, after all of this, to provide you with the latest developments in our Arab and foreign positions. [Applause] The Middle East region, in which Egypt occupies the focal position, is currently experiencing extremely momentous events, which are bound to leave their impact on the situation in the area up until the outset of the next century.

By virtue of its role and responsibility, Egypt has no choice but to interact with these events, to influence them, and to contribute to their development. The first events are those that took place in Sudan in recent weeks — events through which we lived with our brothers in the south, minute by minute with all of our feelings. Perhaps, at this juncture, it would be appropriate for me to affirm some of the concepts to which we subscribe and upon which we base our policy toward fraternal Sudan:

1. The relationship between Sudan and Egypt is an everlasting one, in the sense that it is a relationship that is above rulers and regimes in the two countries.

2. We are very committed to Sudan's independence and extremely anxious that Sudan's independent decisionmaking be preserved, because an independent Sudan constitutes a pan-Arab buttress that can ensure the security and strength of the Nile Valley.

3. We reject any interference in Sudan's domestic affairs, and we believe that the Sudanese people have the right to shape their own political and social life in accordance with their own ideas and as inspired by their national conscience. The stability of the situation in Sudan and the return of normal life there were met here with great satisfaction. We implore God, from the botton of our hearts, to grant success to the provisional Military Council, the Council of Ministers, and all of the political forces in Sudan, in performing the difficult tasks that they are facing, and to enable the Sudanese people to overcome their problems and to continue their development and construction projects.

Moving now to fraternal Lebanon, we see deteriorating conditions that break our hearts. From the very outset, Egypt opposed the Israeli invasion and foreign occupation. It also warned against the complications and grave consequences that these circumstances were bound to entail. It denounced the massacres that were committed and the acts of aggression to which the Lebanese and Palestinian people have been subjected. On every occasion, Egypt has urged Israel to withdraw its forces expeditiously and unconditionally and to refrain from interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Time has proven the soundness of our view and the rectitude of our approach to all aspects of the situation. The new Israeli Government has decided to withdraw from all Lebanese territory. We welcome this decision, and regard it as a step in the right direction. However, it must be understood that the occupation must not leave behind any ill effects or extensions. The legitimate

Lebanese authority must be permitted to establish full sovereignty over very inch of Lebanese territory. Meanwhile, we warn against any attempts to drive a wedge between the religious communities and to incite battles in which the Lebanese will spill the blood of their brothers in a sinful and aggressive way, violating all principles and values espoused by the true religion, and exposing the entire Lebanese society to destructive tremors, both now and in future.

Therefore, we caution all parties that we will not permit the situation to deteriorate to this degree, because Egypt has the historic and pan-Arab responsibility to preserve the cohesion of the Lebanese society and defend Lebanon's national unity.

Meanwhile, we are focusing a major part of our attention on efforts to begin to address the Palestinian problem, on the grounds that it is the most urgent of the area's urgent issues, requiring great efforts and true commitment from all parties. We continue to believe that an important step was achieved when the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO agreed on 11 February to wage the battle for peace together, on the basis of the principles and provisions of international law and UN resolutions.

So that we could begin to implement this agreement, Egypt called upon the U.S. Administration to engage in dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, to explore positions and examine prospects for action. In this respect, we wish to declare that we agree with the PLO's adherence to its right to choose its representatives in this joint delegation, for it cannot possibly relinquish a right that it acquired in the international arena after long struggle. In the final analysis, this is a decision that the Palestinian people must make, in accordance with their own free will.

It is with great anxiety, sorrow, and bitterness that Egypt observes the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and the escalation in the fighting that is raging between the two participants, for no acceptable objective or legitimate purpose. We believe that the time has come for international efforts to be made to resolve this issue as an indivisible whole, instead of attempting to deal piecemeal with some of the phenomena and complications resulting from the continued fighting; our objective must be not simply to regulate the war but to end the fighting altogether and to put an end to the bloodshed, the destruction of property, and the squandering of resources, which is in contradiction to divine law.

We are involved in intensive contacts on this issue with many concerned states, as well as with the UN secretary general, whose efforts are praisworthy. This issue will also be one of the most important topics of my discussion with the Indian prime minister when he visits Cairo early next month.

Dear brothers, our foreign policy is based upon the effort to improve relations with all states that wish to extend bridges of cooperation to the Egyptian people, and to settle any existing disputes by peaceful means. Perhaps it would be appropriate, then, for me to deal briefly with the results of my visit to the United States in March. It is no secret that I made the visit at that particular time in the hope of achieving several objectives: first, to urge the United States to renew its role in the peace process, on the grounds that it is a partner bearing special responsibility, and to urge it to cooperate with us in the efforts to end the Gulf war.

Our second objective was to ensure the stabilization of the economic and military cooperation between our two countries in a way that would support our development plan and guarantee the preservation of our valiant Armed Forces' necessary defensive capability. I can tell you that both of these objectives were achieved satisfactorily. I am talking about the visit because there have been many stories told about it, as usual.

Perhaps you remember that we obtained over $2 billion in aid last year, in the form of a grant from the United States — that is, $2.2 billion as a grant that need not be repaid — for the first time ever. Our budget is now under discussion. You are aware that the entire world has a budget deficit. We, therefore, require assistance and have for some time, to ensure this country's economic and social development. The U.S. President and I agreed on a date to meet: 12 March, a Tuesday. We fixed that date in the first week of January, so I knew in advance when I would be leaving.

I left for the United States, and arrived there on a Saturday. I went to the United States — not to Italy, which takes only 3 hours to reach — but to the United States, which takes 13 hours to reach and has a 7-hour time differential with Egypt. That is, when it is night here it is day there. One does not go to the United States for talks on the Olympic Games or a tennis match. No, one goes there for talks on economics, politics, and other subjects that require one to be wide awake. In that country one talks to the media, holds news conferences, and addresses the Press Club. I could have gone there on a Monday, held talks on Tuesday, and left the following day. It would not have been any problem. However, one must at least get over the jet lag so he can talk. I had such an experience when I was vice president. I went there and had talks the day after I arrived. However, I was not able to think, since the appointments, as far as I was concerned, were after midnight. One would then meet the press, and if questions were asked and you appeared to be tired, they would not say it was due to the jet lag. Rather, they would say the Egyptian was tired because of the problems he was facing in his country and so on. Why put up with that? I would leave on a Saturday, rest on Sunday, and begin my appointments on Monday with the appropriate secretaries who make decisions on behalf of the American President, which are then submitted to the Congress for approval.

I left for the United States on a Saturday and rested in my hotel on Sunday. On Monday, from 0830 until 2100 as I recall, I had a continuous series of appointments. I hardly found time to eat and took some sleeping pills. On Tuesday, my appointment with the U.S. President ran from 0900 to approximately 2230 or 2300. It was devoted to a thorough review. I had lunch with the U.S. President on the same day, and the vice president invited us to dinner. However, Chernenko died that day. The U.S. President invited me, but I asked him to cancel the dinner because I was tired. With working lunches and talks there is no time. The U.S. President insisted that he was also inviting himself to dinner, that it would be his first lunch and dinner with a president and his first time inside the State Department. I attended the dinner and was most honored.

We spoke frankly with the President on the Palestinian issue. I also spoke with the Congress and the Senate. I did so because when one talks about a subject, the U.S. Administration will tell you that the Congress and a number of committees must also be convinced. One needs 2 or 3 hours to talk to the House and the Senate.

One should also hold a news conference at the Press Club. Although some people tried to disrupt my session at the National Press Club, I insisted that it be held there. Such meetings are not simple. Newsmen from various areas prepare their questions and all you can do is respond. If one makes a mistake, things become very complicated.

After my visit, the head of an Arab state called for an Arab summit to discuss the question of those presidents who had humiliated themselves by going to the United States, where the U.S. President let them wait 4 days before meeting them. What 4 days? I could have left on Tuesday morning. What was I doing there? We went there for talks on the Palestinian issue. I believe you have heard everything that was said with complete frankness at my news conference at the National Press Club. You heard what I said about the PLO's representation, the international conference, the PLO's position, and the fact that it has not gotten an answer. There is no need for me to repeat all that.

Some said that my visit to the United States was a failure. What failure? We spoke about our earlier relations with the superpowers. Other presidents, such as 'Abd al-Nasir and Al-Sadat went there and came back. Did they bring back a bagful of money? There is a special way to deal with the superpowers if one wants to win their approval for aid. Simple people would believe this. Others would ask for a clarification. This is the process: The U.S. Administration presents its approval, which then goes to a subcommittee and a number of other places. It takes 2 or 3 months to receive an approval. I spoke with the U.S. Administration, the Congress, and the committees to explain our position. This process requires a great deal of effort. I think my visit was the most successful one ever made to the United States, since we will get a greater amount of aid this time, and it is all in the form of grant. Who would give me $2.315 billion as a grant? [Applause]

I am not defending the United States, or anyone else. I am an Egyptian, first and foremost. My only goal is Egypt. You offer to come and help me. Should I hold out my hand, or withdraw it? What should I give you in return? Peace? We are moving along the path of peace. We cannot offer installations, because this is a sensitive subject. So, what can we offer them? He who has something to say should say it. In brief, we can offer nothing; our relations are good, and we are proceeding with our efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue.

As for our relations with Israel, you read reports in the media, but the meat of any issue is not common knowledge, and no state can reveal its secrets, for its plans would be ruined and confusion created as a result. Therefore, I say to our brothers who hold different views that we do not seek differences with any Arab or non-Arab state in our foreign policy, for no one holds all of the strings as far as foreign policy is concerned.

Take, for example, our relations with Sudan. Sudan is an independent state. As Egyptians, we must all agree on a general policy. No one can adopt a separate foreign policy and be taken seriously. It would be playing with fire if one were to adopt an independent policy without being aware of all of the strings. Some people talk before having all of the necessary information.

I sometimes read statements made by parties other than the government. These are serious developments, because those who make them do not have all of the necessary information and do not know the extent of the effect of these statements on policy toward other countries. Foreign policy is a sensitive operation and must be controlled. I hope that all parties will bear this in mind.

[Unidentified individual] Tabah

Yes, Tabah. As for our relations with Israel, they want us to return our ambassador. They want me to meet their man. We feel that they are responding to a certain extent, but I have laid down three basic conditions, of which you are aware. I will not deviate from them.

1. The arbitration of the Tabah issue should be announced. The committee and the time by which to resolve the issue should be defined.

2. The withdrawal from Lebanon; they have now begun that withdrawal.

3. Action and flexibility on the Palestinian problem, which is the most difficult issue. I am ready to meet anywhere when we agree to this. It is no problem, because it is in our interest to look for a solution. [Applause] When I meet with anyone, in any country, no one can take from me that which I do not wish to give. Neither will anyone impose anything upon me. I have told you that I never accept pressure from any party whatever — everyone knows this — from neither the East nor the West. No one tells me what to do or directs my policy, neither leftists nor rightists. Do not believe all of this talk. I am not that type.

Brother and sisters, I would like once again to express my happiness at addressing you on this occasion, which belongs to all Egyptians. Egypt is proud of her sons, since they, wherever they may be — in Egypt or abroad — are her most devoted sons. The feelings of our sons abroad are filled with emotion and hopes that their dear Egypt will rise to her lofty position.

On your behalf I call on all our sons abroad to unify their ranks and to translate their emotions and feelings into actions, since nations cannot progress on hopes alone. A modest assessment of the income of Egyptians working in the Arab countries shows that such income exceeds $10 billion, and that their savings exceed $5 billion. This is in addition to the savings of our sons in Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, and elsewhere. These figures represent a tremendous pool of savings. Our sons can invest part of their savings in Egypt, since some of them are specialists and others run successful projects abroad. There are many examples to corroborate my statement. A few days ago, I visited a factory that produces pipes. This factory was established by Egyptians who had worked in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. They saved their money and opened the factory. The

quality of that factory's output is among the highest, and is commensurate with international specifications. I greet them and every Egyptian who has saved money and is investing it here. [Applause] There are other factories. There is, for example, a carpet factory and a huge industrial site in 10 Ramadan City.

Greetings to all those Egyptians who are investing their money in Egypt by establishing factories. These factories serve Egyptian manpower and Egypt. We are encouraging foreigners to invest their money in our country. However, our sons should show the foreigners that we have advanced production facilities here in Egypt. During my visits to several private sector factories, I was quite pleased to see that Egyptians who saved money while working abroad are now investing those funds here in Egypt. They have opened the largest and most technologically advanced factories. These Egyptians are encouraged by their country's stability, security, and tranquility. These qualities are an incentive for Egyptians to promote their work.

I know this requires a tremendous amount of organizational effort. However, what counts is the Egyptians' faith and conviction that their country is rich with the savings of her sons. I want to tell them: Do not listen to tendentious rumors, which are merely meant to harm you and your country. You should always present the facts and convince those who bear grudges that Egypt is the strongest, and that her sons are the mainstay of her strength. The cure for a mother's pains comes first and foremost from the love of her children.

I would also like to tell them: Each of of you is proud to have been born in Egypt, educated in Egypt, and raised in Egypt. You must be proud that your country's products were manufacutred with Egyptian money, expertise, and manpower. [Applause]

None of us will ever grow tired of discussing Egypt and her loftiness, stability, security, and freedom. Egypt is rich in holy places and blessed with a solid society at a time when waves of violence and crime are sweeping through other societies. Egypt has sacrificed almost everything in defense of her principles and pan-Arab responsibilities. In the process, Egypt has sacrificed dear souls and billions . Egypt has remained steadfast despite the plots hatched against her in darkness and daylight. Egypt is the symbol of dignity and determination despite all pain. Egypt has never and will never bow to those who think they can destroy our will or shake our foundations. There can be no life without Egypt. [Applause] Egypt is the cradle of sacred messages and is protected by the creator of heaven and earth. Egypt is also protected by the love of fathers and sons. May peace be with Egypt. May peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

## Mubarak Meets With 'Abd al-Majid, Envoy to Sudan

*NC021416 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Cairo, 2 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning met with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah, Egyptian ambassador to Sudan.

Ambassador Musharrafah conveyed a verbal message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council. President Mubarak gave the Egyptian ambassador an oral message to take to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab in reply. Both messages concern bilateral relations. The Egyptian ambassador will leave Cairo this evening to return to his post in Khartoum.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are fateful, eternal, and unique. The deep and close ties that bind the two people makes us in Egypt note with satisfaction the stability of the situation and the return to normal life in fraternal Sudan.

He added that Egypt has reiterated its stand of full respect for Sudan, its rejection of any intervention in Sudanese affairs, and the Sudanese people's right to designate their own political and social course in accordance with their vision of the future and inspired by their national conscience.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that the Sudan of the future is a strong bastion for Nile Valley security, dignity, and for the two peoples' common interests and coming generations.

### Ambassador Departs for Sudan

*NC030528 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Cairo, 2 May (MENA) — Egyptian Ambassador to Sudan Husayn Musharrafah left Cairo for Khartoum this evening after a 3-day visit to Cairo.

Musharrafah conveyed a verbal message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, to President Mubarak. In turn, he will convey a verbal message from President Mubarak to General Siwar al-Dhahab.

## Omani Sultan Qabus Departs Cairo 2 May

*NC021021 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] His Majesty Qabus ibn Sa'id, Sultan of Oman, left Cairo this morning following a visit to Egypt. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and senior statesmen saw him off.

## Belgian External Affairs Minister Visits

### Arrives in Cairo

*NC021818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Cairo, 2 May (MENA) — Belgian External Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans arrived in Cairo from Amman this evening for a 1-day visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. On his arrival, Tindemans said that he will discuss developments in the Middle East issue with Egyptian officials. He noted that the EEC states have issued an important statement on the Middle East problem. What is important now is to implement this statement in order to give an impetus to the peace process in the region.

He was met at the airport by Assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran al-Sahfi'i and the Belgian ambassador in Cairo.

### Official Talks Begin

*NC022021 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Cairo, 2 May (MENA) — Official talks opened here tonight between Egypt and Belgium. The talks were led by Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Belgian External Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans, who is currently visiting Cairo. The delegation accompanying the Belgian minister, as well as certain Egyptian Foreign Ministry experts in European and Middle East affairs also participated in the talks.

A comprehensive review of various developments in the Middle East was undertaken during these talks. Special emphasis was placed on the situation in Lebanon, all aspects of the Palestinian issue, and the ideas submitted for resolving this issue.

The Belgian side expressed Europe's appreciation for President Mubarak's proposals for establishing peace in the Middle East. It also welcomed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

The Egyptian side in turn welcomed the EEC statement on the Middle East, which was issued last week. It expressed the hope that this statement would be a prelude for a positive European drive that would give impetus to the peace process. It also expressed the hope that Europe, and especially Belgium, which has a special status in the European Community, would contribute toward persuading the United States of the importance of beginning a dialogue with the Palestinians and Jordanians.

The Egyptian and Belgian sides reviewed the Iran-Iraq war and expressed their concern at its continuation. They expressed the hope that this war would stop and that Iraq and Iran would heed the voice of reason and the world's desire for an end to the bloodshed between them. They also hoped that the two countries would resort to peaceful negotiations to resolve their problems.

In addition, the talks dealt with current African issues. They also dealt with Egyptian-Belgian cooperation, as well as cooperation between Egypt and the EEC in various spheres.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will give a dinner in honor of the Belgian minister tonight. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, will also meet with him tomorrow morning. The Belgian minister's visit to Egypt is part a tour which also includes Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

### Leaves Cairo

*NC031020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — Belgian External Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans left Cairo this morning after a 1-day visit to Egypt.

During his visit, the Belgian external affairs minister met with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to review developments in the Middle East in light of the current efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

He was seen off at the airport by Assistan Foreign Minister 'Umran al-Shafi'i and the Belgian Ambassador in Cairo Roger Prues.

## Ghali Leaves for UN Geneva Committee Meeting

*NC031029 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 3 May 85*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Geneva this morning on a 1-week visit to Switzerland to take part in the 36th session of the UN Committee on International Laws.

Before leaving Cairo Airport, Dr Ghali said that the committee will discuss several important legal issues including the use of international rivers for nonnavigation purposes.

## Iranian President's Sister Holds Press Conference

*JN021040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0812 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May (INA) — The sister of the Iranian president held a press conference here today and spoke about her recent departure from Iran. Mrs Badri Hoseyni Khamene'i, who appeared with her three daughters and two sons before newsmen for the first time, said that she had fled Iran overland to escape the regime's practices against her, adding that her two sons were detained for several days.

She also indicated that the Khomeyni Guards had summoned her several times for interrogation following the escape of her husband 'Ali Tehrani, an Iranian man of religion, to Iraq about 2 years ago. She spoke about the current conditions in Iran during the war, and the expansion of popular opposition to the war. She said that the country is suffering from a crucial economic crisis. She explained that Iranian families are now searching for their dead which the regime claims are still missing. She explained that she was forced to escape from Iran illegally with the help of some Iranians cooperating with Iraq after her brother, the president of the Republic, refused to give her a passport.

Her son Mahmud, 22 years, then spoke and indicated that Iranian youths oppose the Iranian regime and its insistence on war. He said that the Iranian authorities had detained him for 3 days for interrogation under the pretext of opposing the regime.

Her daughter Wahidah, 18 years, pointed out that Iranian women are experiencing abnormal conditions because this regime is oppressing them and obstructing their role in life.

## Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,822

*JN021633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 May 85*

[Communique No 1,822 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With the patience of the faithful sons of Iraq, who are defending their land and nation and who are fighting for the sake of justice, the Iraqi triumph is growing in all the fields of pride and honor at the front. Meanwhile, the defeats of the tyrant clique are increasing.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. With competence and ability to destroy the tyrant clique and to inflict the gravest losses on its personnel and equipment, our brave helicopters carried out successful attacks on enemy units opposite our positions east of Basra and east of Tigris, dealing stiff blows to them. Our helcopters destroyed 12 infantry positions, 3 boats, and a number of enemy troop concentrations and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions and gun emplacements in the Maysan sector. They destroyed three observation posts, one 81mm mortar, and one hardware stockpile.

3. Using all types of weapons, our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions and pieces of equipment east of Tigris, inflicting a number of casualties. Our units destroyed two hardware stockpiles and one large vehicle. One of our patrols in the same sector captured serviceable weapons and equipment.

4. Sighting eight enemy soldiers opposite our units in the central sector, our forces directed mortar fire at them, killing four and wounding the others. Elsewhere in the same sector, an artillery attack was carried out on enemy positions and a number of its engineering vehicles. Two infantry positions were destroyed, and those manning them were killed. A large vehicle was also burned, and its driver was killed.

5. Two enemy boats carrying personnel attempted to advance toward our forward positions east of Basra. Our heroic fighters confronted them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee after inflicting a number of casualties on them. Elsewhere in the southern sector [as heard], one infantry position and one observation post were destroyed, killing those manning them.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Al-Shihabi and Tuwaylah with heavy artillery.

7. Escaping the tyranny of the Iranian ruling clique, a number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with one of our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 May 1985.

## Irrigation Minister Leaves for Beijing 2 May

*JN021950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1943 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May (INA) — Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud left for Beijing this evening leading a delegation on a week-long visit to China. The minister said that he will hold talks with Chinese officials on bilateral cooperation in implementing irrigation projects.

## King Husayn Returns From Working Visit to Iraq

*JN021156 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1100 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation returned home today following a working visit to fraternal Iraq. During this visit, his majesty held talks with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn in the presence of the members of the Jordanian and Iraqi sides. These talks focused on evaluating the general situation in the Arab region and reviewing all Arab and international events and developments. His majesty also exchanged viewpoints with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn on the principal Arab issues.

President Saddam Husayn reviewed the positive developments on the Iraqi-Iranian front as represented in Iraq's ability to repulse the Iranian aggression and to wipe out any anticipated Iranian aggression. His Majesty King Husayn praised Iraq's high morale and combat preparedness to wage its just battle in defense of its territory and its nation's dignity.

Upon the directives of His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan in the presence of the two sides' competent ministers. During this meeting, the two sides discussed ways to promote and bolster bilateral relations and joint cooperation in the various economic and trade fields. They also discussed ways to expand the sphere of cooperation to include the establishment of joint economic ventures in the interest of the two fraternal peoples.

The talks, which were interrupted by a working dinner, were attended on the Jordanian side by Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade; Dr Hanna 'Awdah, minister of finance; the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad; and the Jordanian Air Force commander.

They were attended on the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Husayn, director of the presidential office; Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of information; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

His Execellency President Saddam Husayn and senior Iraqi officials saw his majesty off on his departure from Baghdad. His majesty was received at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty's personal representative; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent; the Senate president; the speaker of the House of Representatives; the chief chamberlain; the deputy prime minsiter and education minister; the ministers; the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Amman; and several senior civilian and military officials.

## Belgian Foreign Minister Continues Visit

### Talks With Al-Masri

*JN021333 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1100 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and the Belgian minister's delegation attended the meeting. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan also received Leo Tindemans and his delegation at his office this afternoon.

The first session of talks between the Jordanian and the Belgian sides was held at the Foreign Ministry before noon today. The Jordanian side was headed by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri while the Belgian side was led by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. During this session, they reviewed current bilateral relations in general terms, and methods to bolster and promote them. They also discussed the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question in particular.

Al-Masri acquainted the Belgian side with the Jordanian- Palestinian agreement that Jordan and the PLO reached on 11 February. The minister explained that the main principle upon which the agreement is based is land in exchange for peace, as stipulated by the UN Security Council resolutions. This principle is in line with the requirements of justice and internationally recognized rights. Considering that Belgium is an EC member-state, the foreign minister affirmed that the EC states should play their role in the peace process and exert effective efforts in finding a peaceful, just, and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question.

They also discussed the Iraq-Iran war. The foreign minister affirmed that it was high time that the West European states played an effective role in helping to end this destructive war. He pointed out that Europe can positively contribute in various ways, given Iraq's acceptance of the various international and regional efforts to solve the conflict, including the international resolutions concerning the war.

### Husayn Receives Tindemans

*JN021624 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1500 GMT 2 May 85*

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. His majesty explained the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the European role in supporting efforts being exerted to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue and stability in the region. His majesty acquainted the guest minister with the results of the recent contacts between the United States and Jordan on peace settlements. The king praised the statement issued by the EC foreign ministers, which clearly and frankly supports the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and considers it an important point on the path of international support for peace efforts and for the agreement to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minis-

ter Tahir al-Masri and the delegation accompanying the Belgian foreign minister.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, also received the Belgian foreign minister this morning. During the meeting, they discussed the current situation in the region in general and the situation in the occupied Arab territory in particular, as well as bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by the foreign minister and the Jordanian ambassador to Belgium.

### Tindemans on EEC Role

*JN030846 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 May 85 p 14*

['Afifah al-Kaluti dispatch]

[Excerpt] In an exclusive statement to *AL-RA'Y* before his departure from Amman yesterday, Belgian External Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans explained that the EEC states should play a positive and effective role toward solving the Middle East issue. He added that Belgium supports the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and encourages all initiatives and talks that will lead to a lasting and comprehensive solution in the region.

Tindemans sid that all countries concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict should take positive steps, adding that all steps and efforts exerted to hold an international conference are constructive efforts. He said that if these efforts fail, then the alternative will be a political stalemate in the region — a stalemate that may negatively affect the current situation.

On the position of the EEC states toward the Arab cause, Tindemans said that the foreign policy committee of the EEC in its meeting in Brussels last Monday supported a statement calling for exerting further efforts to settle the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

The Belgian minister affirmed that the Belgian delegation will convey to Andreotti, chairman of the EEC group, the true situation in the region, and will urge all countries to support the efforts being exerted to achieve peace.

### Belgian Minister Ends Visit

*JN021905 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 May 85*

[Excerpt] Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans left Amman this afternoon following a 2-day working visit to Jrodan. In a statement to journalists, the foreign minister said that Jordan appreciates the European efforts in supporting the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, especially the statement the EC foreign ministers issued several days ago which clearly supports the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He described his talks in Amman as positive and frank. He said: Through my talks in Amman, I became acquainted with the facts of the Middle East problem and with the objectives of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

### Decree Issued on Maritime Agreement With Egypt

*JN021133 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued approving the navigational agreement signed between the Governments of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt. The agreement provides for coordinating the current bilateral cooperation in the fields of maritime transportation.

### Awqaf Minister, Soviet Muslims Confer in Amman

*JN030800 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 May 85 p 2*

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — His Eminence Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, minister of Awqaf, religious affairs, and holy places, received in his office yesterday morning His Eminence Shaykh Shamsutdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and His Eminence Shaykh Allashukur Pashayev, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Moslems of the Transcaucasus.

Talsk dealt with bilateral cooperation in the religious and cultural fields. The Awqaf minister expressed Jordan's readiness to accept more Soviet Muslim students at the Shari'a College and to both receive and train the Soviet mosques' imams and preachers on the Jordanian methods of preaching and guidance. The minister also expressed the ministry's readiness to print the manuscripts of the Soviet religious administrations as well as the books written by the Soviet Muslim scholars, to exchange religious magazines and bulletins issued in the two countries, and to facilitate travel of Soviet pilgrims via Jordan.

The delegation expressed great appreciation and satisfaction with the results of these talks.

### Queen Nur Returns From U.S. Speaking Tour

*JN021638 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Her Majesty Queen Nur when she returned from a 2-week visit to the United States this afternoon.

During the visit, her majesty addressed the students at the Universities of Duke, Princeton, Harvard, and Eletcher. In her speeches, the queen reviewed developments in the Middle East, stressing the dimensions of the Israeli practices which move the region away from the path of peace. She compared the Israeli stand to the Arab trend, which supports a just and comprehenisve peace, and to the Arab response toward achieving this peace. The Arab trend is represented in the stands of King Husayn and the PLO; the trend is expressed by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is based on the Fes Summit resolutions, international legitimacy, and the UN resolutions. Her majesty recalled what a number of U.S. presidents have said regarding the principle of respecting the rights and dignity of people, particularly the right to self-determination. She asserted the need to apply these principles in the Middle East in order to achieve a peace based on truth and justice.

Queen Nur was also received by His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty's personal representative; Her Highness Princess Taghrid; Her Highness Princess 'Alya; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; the U.S. ambassador in Amman; and wives.

### Cabinet Meeting Postponed; Minister Skaf Ill

*NC021129 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The cabinet meeting scheduled for today has been postponed because of the current circumstances. Another date will be set later. It was also noted that Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting interior minister, is ill and is being treated at St Charles Hospital in Al-Hazimiyah.

### Security Measures Implemented in West Beirut

*NC021500 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1409 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] A comprehensive security plan was introduced in West Beirut today under the supervision of the 6th Brigade and Internal Security Forces. The plan drawn up at the Damascus meeting last week provides for the withdrawal of armed men from the streets, the removal of military manifestations, a ban on the carrying of arms, and the lifting of the political coverage of criminals who violate the law.

Units of the 6th Brigade began deployment shortly after dawn and took up six positions throughout West Beirut as part of the plan to restore public confidence. Patrols were mounted and general satisfaction was expressed with the results. The security Committee noted that mobile patrols would back up the six positions, which would be operated and manned by the 6th Brigade at least until all arms were removed. The committee said that strict measures will be taken against all who violate the provisions of the security plan. The committee urged the public to cooperate.

### Reportage on Visit by Melent'yev, Soviet Delegation

#### Melent'yev Comments on Talks

*NC021222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 May 85*

[Remarks by Yuriy Serafimovich Melent'yev, Soviet culture minister (as heard) and chairman of the USSR-Lebanon Friendship Society, in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil on 2 May — recorded, in Russian with simultaneous Arabic translation]

[Text] During my meeting with his excellency the president, we had protracted and useful discussions. It was affirmed that the cultural and economic relations, and bilateral relations in general are good and strong.

We thank his excellency for allowing us to meet with him and to discuss the current state of Soviet-Lebanese relations, and the basis for the future development of these relations.

We emphasized to his excellency the importance of the relations existing between the Lebanese and Soviet mass organizations, as well as between the Soviet-Lebanese Friendship Societies in Lebanon and the Soviet Union.

His excellency stressed the importance of maintaining these relations and affirmed that he is prepared to support the Soviet-Lebanese Friendship Society's activities.

We also informed his excellency that we signed a new protocol yesterday for cooperation between the Lebanese and Soviet Societies of Friendship [words indistinct] in order to achieve a program to expand these activities.

[Question] Mr Minister, does your visit involve a political role related to the current situation in Lebanon?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] However, we regard the visit as a mission of peace and solidarity with the Lebanese people.

#### Birri Receives Visiting Delegation

*NC021640 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri received a delegation from the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee led by Yuriv Melent'yev, chairman of the USSR-Lebanon Friendship Society and Soviet culture minister [title as heard], at 1315 today. After the meeting, the Soviet official said: We held important discussions with Minister Birri. He explained to us the events currently taking place in south Lebanon and the struggle being waged against the Israeli occupation in order to regain the Lebanese territory invaded by Israel in 1982. The Soviet minister added: We reaffirm our solidarity with the Lebanese people struggling to maintain freedom in Lebanon. We will maintain our friendship with them and we wish them victory in their just struggle.

#### Karami Receives Soviet Official

*NC031133 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] At his office in Government House this morning, Prime Minister Rashid Karami received the Soviet culture minister who was accompanied by Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov. During the 1-hour meeting, bilateral relations and the political and security situation were discussed.

After the meeting, the Soviet minister said: The discussions dealt with the best ways of promoting relations between our two countries, at present and in the future. In my capacity, and as chairman of the USSR-Lebanon Friendship Society, I apprised Karami of the society's activities. We also expressed the Soviet people's solidarity with the Lebanese people for the complete liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation. We support the Lebanese people's struggle for the establishment of their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and the unity of all the Lebanese. We also wished Prime Minister Karami success in his endeavors to achieve the country's national interests. About the Soviet Union's visualization of Lebanon in the future, the Soviet minister said: It is difficult for one to talk about the future, especially in such difficult circumstances as those Lebanon is experiencing. By nature, we Soviets are optimistic. We affirm that the just cause of the Lebanese and Arab peoples will inevitably triumph. Asked how true are the reports that

Brezhnev's Middle East initiative has been amended, the Soviet minister said: We would like to draw attention to the official statement issued by the Soviet Government on the Middle East. This statement constitutes the basis of our policy in the area.

### Birri Comments on Rejection of Security Plan

*NC021510 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1409 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Minister of State Nabih Birri has stated today that the security plan proposed by Amal movement and the Socialist Party and submitted to the army commander was inspired by a commitment to peaceful coexistence and the unity of Lebanon and was not prompted by fear of anybody.

Minister Birri expressed his dismay over the rejection by some of the entry of the army into Jazzin to protect its people. Birri said that the threatening statement recently broadcast in the name of the army was not cleared by the Military Council or the chief of staff, and not even by the deputy chief of staff of operations. He said that the statement was issued after the Lebanese Forces seized control of the political leadership of the Phalangist Party and enjoyed the blessing and backing of the regime. In a statement this afternoon, Birri noted that some factions were obviously unhappy with the liberation of the south and were not satisfied with the peaceful coexistence in Sidon.

### Junblatt, Birri View Initiative

*NC030622 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Sources close to Minister Walid Junblatt stated that Ministers Junblatt and Birri are adhering to their initiative which calls for solving the Jazzin issue through deploying the 1st Brigade in Jazzin, withdrawing Amal and PSP forces from Jazzin's environs, withdrawing agent Lahd's militia and the Lebanese Forces from Jazzin, returning displaced people to Iqlim al-Kharrub and east Sidon, redeploying the 12th Brigade on the coastal road, and reaching a cease-fire in Beirut. The sources affirmed that the 12th Brigade has reassumed its security responsibility for the coastal road, and that ministers Birri and Junblatt believe that no other solution other than their initiative is feasible. They also believe that threats will come to nothing.

### Phalangists Reported Deploying Vehicles, Artillery

*NC021715 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] As part of the mobilization and instigative campaign by Ja'ja's Phalangists, the Lebanese Forces were seen deploying vehicles in Sibnay today. Eight M-48 tanks were seen moving to Al-Hadath. An all-out alert was declared in the B'abda area, and military concentrations were reported in 'Ayn al-Rummanah. The Phalangist forces have also set up two 240-mm artillery emplacements in Wadi Shahrur and a third one near the residence of former Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim in B'abda.

### Fighting Erupts Again on Beirut Combat Lines

*NC021827 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Following a period of relative calm along the combat lines this evening, violent clashes broke out again in the areas of the commercial market and the port between 2030 and 2050 tonight. Various types of heavy and light caliber weapons were used in these clashes. The sound of explosions can still be heard in various parts of the capital. Sniper fire is continuing on the contact lines in the capital and its southern suburb. Explosive bullets are being directed at the internal quarters in Al-Shiyah.

### Crossing Points Remain Closed

*NC030637 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Guarded calm is prevailing on the combat lines in Beirut. However, this calm is disturbed by occasional bursts of gunfire. There were clashes involving the use of artillery and rockets on these combat lines during the night. Meanwhile, the crossing points between West and East Beirut remain closed.

### Christians Repel Attack on Kfar Falus 2 May

*NC021438 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] According to a dispatch received from the south a short while ago, a group of local gunmen, Palestinians, and communists attempted to infiltrate Kfar Falus from 'Ayn al-Mir at approximately 1400 today. The army of southern Lebanon and the Christian citizens repelled the Palestinian-Communist-leftist-Muslim offensive with a barrage of artillery fire, destroying 3 military vehicles, killing 8 people, and wounding about 12 gunmen. The bodies of some of those who were killed are still in the field.

### Shi'ite Families Occupy Christian Homes in Iqlim

*NC030628 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Shi'ites occupied Christian homes in Al-Jiyah area in Iqlim al-Kharrub during the past 24 hours. According to security reports, a number of Shi'ite families arrived in Al-Jiyah from Beirut suburbs yesterday afternoon and occupied Christian homes there.

In view of this, political circles questioned Minister Birri's credibility with regard to combatting the separation of the population. These circles said: Did Minister Junblatt carry out a military operation in Iqlim al-Kharrub to prevent weapons being transported through the Al-Jiyah port or to facilitate the operation of settling Shi'ites in homes abandoned by the Christians during recent massacres in Iqlim al-Kharrub? Shi'ite groups had earlier occupied Christian homes in Jun and a number of neighboring villages in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

**Joint Communique Issued on Zhivkov's Visit**
*JN301930 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1804 GMT 30 Apr 85*

["Text" of joint communique on visit of delegation led by Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to Syrian Arab Republic issued in Damascus on 30 April]

[Text] In response to the invitation extended by President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, President Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official and cordial visit to the SAR 28-30 April 1985.

During his visit to the SAR, the Bulgarian president laid a wreath at the Martyrs Monument and visited several historical and cultural sites where he was accorded a warm reception commensurate with the cordial feelings harbored by the Syrian Arab people for the Bulgarian people. Also during this visit, President Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, bestowed on Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the SAR, the International Dimitorov Prize for 1984 in appreciation for his great efforts to develop Syrian-Bulgarian relations and to preserve world peace.

The talks between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Todor Zhivkov were held in a cordial atmosphere permeated by a spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding. The talks were attened on the Syrian side by: Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad; Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah; Prime Ministr Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Agriculture Minister Mahmud al-Kurdi; Minister of State 'Abd al-Hamid al-Munajjid; and Taha al-Khayrat, the Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria. The talks were attended on the Bulgarian side by: Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov; Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov; Aleksandar Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union; Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Committee for Protection of the Environment of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the joint committee; Lyubomir Pavlov, minister of culture, deputy chief of the Culture Department, and chairman of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society; (Lyubil Bogev), aide to President Todor Zhivkov; and Georgi Yankov, the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

During the talks the two presidents acquainted each other with the situations in their countries. A detailed, fruitful exchange of opinions took place on the continuation of Syrian-Bulgarian relations, the situation in the Middle East, and other international issues of mutual concern.

Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov expressed his great appreciation for the achievements made by the Syrian Arab people under the leadership of the Arab Socialsit Ba'th Party in building a socialist society and carrying out specific tasks in the political, social, economic, and military fields. He affirmed the positive role played by the SAR in international politics. He concentrated in particular on the firm, principled stand under which Syria is struggling for a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis as well as on Syria's determined stand against imperialist and Zionist plans in the region. He reaffirmed Bulgaria's absolute support for the just struggle waged by Syria and the other Arab states against the Israeli aggressor, who is backed by U.S. imperialism.

On this occasion the Bulgarian president extended his cordial congratulations to the Syrian Arab people and their leader President Hafiz al-Asad on the success of the Eighth Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Al-Asad's reelection for a new constitutional period as president of the SAR.

President Hafiz al-Asad expressed his great appreciation for the successes made by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in building the advanced socialist society and in implementing the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress. He also expressed his great appreciation for the role of the constructive peaceful policy pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the sake of entrenching world peace and security, and enhancing cooperation in the Balkan region, Europe, and the world. President al-Asad welcomed Bulgaria's initiative to turn the Balkan peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons. He expressed his profound thanks for Bulgaria's principled stand on Arab issues and condemned world imperialism's hostile capaigns against the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two sides affirmed the big role played by personal meetings between the leaders of the two countries in maintaining and strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the SAR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in all fields. They affirmed the need to continue these meetings on the summit as well as on all other levels.

They expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the BCP in their capacity as the two leading political forces in the SAR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They affirmed their desire to strengthen and develop these relations in the future. They also expressed the need to bolster and expand relations and cooperation between social and popular organizations in the two countries.

The presidents expressed their satisfaction with the continuous, comprehensive development of Syrian-Bulgarain relations. In view of the level reached by these relations and out of their desire to elevate them to a new, higher level, they decided to conclude a Treaty [mu'ahadah] of Friendship and Cooperation between the SAR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a strong basis for expanding and deepening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of both countries in the future. The treaty was signed by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the SAR, and Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two sides positively evaluated the results that have been achieved in recent years in the field of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries. They referred to the important role played by the joint committee. They discussed the main trends of economic cooperation and approved practical measures to speed up this cooperation. On this occasion a program was signed for developing economic cooperation between Syria and Bulgaria for the period that ends in 1990 and even beyond that date.

The two sides referred with satisfaction to the great development in the field of cultural cooperation between the two countries. They expressed the desire to subsequently develop cultural exchange to shed light on life in both countries. A program was signed for cultural exchange for the period 1985-87.

The two presidents paid close attention to the serious, explosive situation in the Middle East resulting from the aggressive, expansionist policy practiced by Israel and the United States within the context of their strategic alliance in order to establish imperialist-Zionist hegemony in the region. They reaffirmed their firm condemnation of the Camp David accords, the policy of separate deals and partial solutions, and all agreements and initiatives that have recently appeared in some Arab capitals with the view to expanding the the scope of the Camp David process, imposing capitulatory solutions, splitting Arab ranks, crushing the Arab liberation movement, liquidating the Palestine question, and abanding the Palestinian Arab people's rights to self-determination, return, and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state.

The two sides stressed their resolve to continue their joint efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and acknowledgement of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination, return, and the establishment of their independent state in accordance with the UN resolutions. They affirm that reaching such a solution ncecessitates the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

In this respect the Syrian and Bulgarian sides expressed their support for the Fes Arab summit resolutions, the Soviet proposals on settling the Middle East situation, and an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations for this purpose.

In their review of the situation in Lebanon, both sides reaffirmed their condemnation of Israel's continued occupation of Lebanese territory and its interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, as well as its attempts to divide Lebanon. They called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory in accordance with the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions in this respect. They affirmed that Lebanon's problems can be solved only by preserving Lebanon's unity, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The two sides strongly condemned Israel's savage, barbaric practices in southern Lebanon. They also condemned the pressures practiced by the United States against Lebanon by using the right of veto in the UN Security Council against the resolution calling for Israel's condemnation for its practices in southern Lebanon.

The two presidents greeted the heroic actions the Lebanese national resistance is taking against the Israeli occupation and announced that the abrogation of the 17 May 1983 agreement by the Lebanese Government is a great accomplishment for the Lebanese and Syrian people and the Arab nation. They expressed their support for the national unity government's efforts to achieve Lebanese national accord and expel the Israeli aggressor forces from Lebanon's territory. In this regard the Bulgarian side praised Syria's constructive role in Lebanon.

The two sides also expressed their firm belief that the Arab nation's vital interests require the closing of ranks of the progressive forces and of other forces in the Arab countries that are hostile to imperialism and also the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between them, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries. On this occasion the Syrian Arab side expressed its profound thanks for the support that the socialist countries are extending to the Arab people.

The two sides vigorously condemned the efforts the United States and its partners are exerting to increase their military presence in the Gulf and the Red Sea in order to expand their interference in the domestic affairs of the countries in these regions. They stressed the need to exert every effort to restrict foreign naval activities in these two regions, to prevent the establishment of foreign military bases and the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and to refrain from threatening to use force and interferring in the domestic affairs of the countries in these regions. They affirmed that Syria and Bulgaria support efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace.

During their discussion of current international issues, the two sides noted with satisfaction a broad identity of their countries' positions on them. The two presidents expressed deep concern over the current international situation, especially U.S. and NATO moves to install medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries and to move the arms race to space. They asserted that the deployment of these missiles near the Middle East and North Africa will endanger these two regions, a fact that stresses the need to turn them into regions of peace and cooperation that are free of any foreign bases. The two sides called on all peace-loving countries to exert every effort to stop the arms race and remove the danger of a nuclear disaster. They also welcomed the recent Soviet initiative to freeze the installation of the medium-range Soviet missiles in Europe and to refrain from taking new countermeasures, a fact that will contribute to easing tension in Europe and the world at large.

The two sides stressed the importance of proposals regarding preservation of peace, disarmament, and international detente that are included in the statement of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states issued in Prague in 1983 and which are included in the statement issued by the summit of the Warsaw Pact member-states held in Warsaw in April. The two sides stressed the importance of implementing of the principles in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, including the principles and provisions

pertaining to the Mediterranean. They pointed to the need to achieve substantive agreement in the Stockholm conference to strengthen mutual trust and security in Europe.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with and support for struggle to remove colonialism and neoimperialism as well as racial discrimination from the African Continent. They announced the need for an immediate end of the occupation of Namibia, the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, a quick implementation of the UN resolutions in this regard, and for transferring power in the country to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

They also expressed their support for the Latin American people's struggle to stop imperialist interference in their domestic affairs, to achieve national independence, freedom, and social progress. The two sides stressed the need to continue to strengthen the alliance between the international socialist forces and the national liberation movement in order to struggle for the sake of world peace and security, and for the people's freedom and independence as well as for liberating their territories from foreign occupation. They expressed concern with developing and strengthening solidarity between the natural allies — the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, the developing countries, and all progressive forces. They pointed to the positive role that the Nonaligned Movement is playing in current international politics.

The two sides affirmed the need to continue efforts to establish a new international economic system on the basis of justice and equality in economic relations. They expressed their support for the developing countries' efforts to achieve their economic freedom and exercise full supremacy over their natural resources so that they can be used in favor of their people's progress and prosperity.

The two sides reiterated their determination to continue work to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in order to safeguard world peace, strengthen peoples' security, and encourage international cooperation on the basis of full commitment to the UN Charter.

The two sides expressed their deep appreciation for the results of the visit by Todor Zhivkov, BCP secretary general and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to Syria — a visit that is considered a new phase of friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries in all fields in the interest of the two countries and peoples and as a factor for strengtheing peace, security, and social progress in the world. Todor Zhivkov expressed his deep thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Arab people for their warm reception and hospitality during this visit.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP secretary general and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, extended an invitation to President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the SAR, to pay an official and cordial visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with thanks, and the date of the visit will be set later.

## Political Prisoners in Jordan Hold Hunger Strike

*JN021324 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1115 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Amman — The secretariat general of the Committees for the Defense of Democratic Liberties [al-amanah al-'ammah lilijan al-difa' 'an al-huriyat al-dimukratiyah] in Jordan has condemned the detention of dozens of Jordanian citizens. It called on all humanitarian, democratic, and judicial councils and institutions to join the Jordanian masses' struggle for democracy.

In a statement issued yesterday, the secretariat general of the Committees for the Defense of Democratic Liberties said that about 120 political detainees in all the Jordanian prisons participated in a hunger strike. These detainees renewed their demand to release all political detainees in Jordanian prisons, to annul martial laws, and to spread democratic liberties in the country.

The statement notes that the memorandum, which the detainees submitted to the Jordanian authorities, asserted the need to release the detainees [words indistinct] the occupied territory who carry permits to return to the occupied homeland. The statement also calls for releasing the political prisoners, some of whom have been in detention for many years. The statement points out that the detainees' families have submitted a memorandum to the House speaker, the Senate president, and the prime minister, demanding the release of their sons and the cancellation of injust convictions issued against them by the martial courts after summary trials.

It is noteworthy that a delegation from Amnesty International visited the Jordanian prisons at the beginning of the year. The delegation met with detainees, who were later beaten because they gave information about their situation to the visiting delegation.

## AL-BA'TH Blames U.S., Israel for Lebanese Problems

*JN030701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0345 GMT 3 May 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] A commentary in today's issue of *AL-BA'TH* says: In order to conceal the shortcomings of the Arab regimes cooperating with it, Washington arranged the events in the region in two distinct ways: first, by expanding the circle of Camp David and reconciliation with Israel, and second, by confusing and preoccupying the Arab liberation movement with inter-Arab battles, thus benefiting from the failure of its experience in Vietnam when it wanted to Vietnamize the war. The security explosion in Lebanon is neither a coincidence nor the result of the will of a reckless Phalangist. It is a skillful plot whose chapters were drawn up when the Americans and Zionists realized that the Lebanese were about to realize their full sovereignty and guarantee Lebanon's unity and independence.

The U.S. Administration knows that closing the Lebanese file means the collapse of the diplomacy of imposing capitulation on the Arabs through regimes whose main concern is to pool efforts in the service of U.S. domination over the region. Exacerbating

the Lebanese situation is the U.S. method of turning the entire Arab homeland into a protectorate belonging to the U.S.-Zionist financial empire.

*AL-BA'TH* then indicates Israel's arrangements in cooperation with the various U.S. organs when it moved agents as soon as it began its withdrawal, and when it recruited thousands of mercenaries under the command of its agent Lahd. This is confirmed by the current tragic events in Lebanon. *AL-BA'TH* adds: With the Lebanese massacres that were sparked by agents, the Jordanian king finds an opportunity to march along the capitulatory trend; 'Arafat finds an opportunity to impose himself on the Palestinian people; and the United States finds an opportunity to first, expand Camp David and second, to retaliate against the Lebanese people who defeated it and its diplomacy.

All this was contained in the U.S. presidential decision of April, last year. However, that decision ignored the fact that the May agreement was toppled and that the power which toppled it, Arab Syria still possesses all the elements that can foil all chapters of the comprehensive plot.

### Peres Expresses Optimism on Tabah Arbitration

*TA020938 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0930 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Those Israelis who fear arbitration on the issue of Tabah because they think Tabah belongs to the Egyptians are mistaken. Israel has a solid basis for maintaining its historical right to Tabah. This was said by the prime minister in a meeting with high school students in Tel Aviv. Regarding President Reagan's plan to visit the cemetery in Bitburg, Peres said: When a friend makes a mistake he still remains a friend, and the mistake still remains a mistake.

### Peres Says No Conditions Imposed on U.S. Aid

*TA020917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0900 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Shim'on Peres says the government will not initiate a large devaluation and will not cancel the linkage system, despite the recommendations of George Shultz' advisers. According to Peres, the document composed by the advisers does not impose any conditions on Israel in return for emergency aid. Peres emphasized, however, that the government will take steps to heal the economy, such as granting autonomy to the Bank of Israel, as well as other steps meant to reduce inflation. Peres was addressing the Israeli Political Science Society. Regarding the national unity government, the prime minister said that it can reduce the extremism and polarization in the nation, and it is therefore important to strive to preserve it in the future as well. Peres expressed the hope that following the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon, the national consensus on security issues will be renewed. Our correspondent Eli'ezer Pney-Gil brought these excerpts of Peres' address.

### Sharon Claims Syrian Artillery Moved Into Lebanon

*TA020854 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew*
*2 May 85 p 1*

[Report by Arye Bender]

[Text] The Syrian Army has introduced artillery into the areas evacuated by the IDF in southern Lebanon. This was disclosed yesterday in Jerusalem by Minister Ari'el Sharon, at a Likud Histadrut election rally.

"There should be a 30-km security zone in southern Lebanon. If there was such a zone, Syrian forces would not have advanced. It was clear to everyone that such a thing should not happen."

"The cannons," Sharon said, "cannot, it is true, shoot at the Israeli border, but they are there."

### Rabin Blames Syria, Lebanon for Tragedy of Christians

*TA021611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1600 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The defense minister has accused Syria and the Lebanese Government of being responsible for the tragedy of the Christians in southern Lebanon. He said that he had held a meeting with UN official Brian Urquhart prior to the IDF's withdrawal and had persuaded him to station more UN troops in the areas to be vacated by the IDF to avert a bloodbath. Damascus rejected the UN officer's proposal and the government in Beirut seconded this motion.

The defense minister also emphasized that Israel would not tolerate one-sided terrorism and would not allow life in the northern settlements to be disrupted. Our correspondent Gershon Meller reports that Yitzhaq Rabin was speaking in Zikhron Ya'aqov.

### Levi Opposes Limits on IDF Maneuverability

*TA030533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0500 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has told our correspondent that what is happening in southern lebanon is not Israel's business, but the IDF will use extensive force in any place that poses a threat to the northern settlements. He believes no red lines limiting the IDF's maneuverability should be set.

### Plans To Transfer Refugees To Beirut Approved

*TA030721 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew*
*3 May 85 p 1*

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpt] A plan to transfer Christian refugees from southern Lebanon to Beirut, by sea from Haifa, has been approved by the defense establishment. Many of the Christian refugees who have arrived in the Marj 'Uyun and Jazzin areas want to leave the area but, because the roads leading north are blocked, the possibility has been put forward of using Lebanese boats that will come to Haifa from the Beirut area and transfer the refugees northward.

Most of the refugees who want to go north come from the Al-Kharrub region, which has been conquered by the Druze, and they have links with Beirut. Most of them have relatives in the Lebanese capital. It should be noted that the stream of Christian refugees arriving in the Marj 'Uyun area continues, and the current figure is approaching 20,000.

### Phalange Representation in Jerusalem To Be Reduced

*TA030841 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew*
*3 May 85 p 1*

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The Christian Phalange representation in Jerusalem will be reduced within the next few days and it may even be moved to Tel Aviv. Near the completion of the withdrawal from Lebanon, Syria's pressures on the head of the representation, Pierre Yazbik, to move his activity away from the capital, and even to stop cooperating with Israel and return to Beirut, have increased via the Christians in Lebanon. According to another version, the

Christian forces have met with severe economic difficulties. Repeatedly, their representations in the United States, West Germany, and France have been closed.

Yazbik is not renewing the rental leases for the two apartments his organization has in Jerusalem, and it has been reported that he will continue working alone from the private apartment he maintains in the city.

The Phalange office initially concentrated on propaganda, a short time after the outbreak of the Lebanon war. The office won the support of the Foreign Ministry and has worked in close cooperation with it.

**Incidents With UNIFIL Worry Dublin, Jerusalem**
*TA030716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Incidents involving personnel from the Irish UNIFIL contingent, the army of southern Lebanon, [ASL] and the IDF have aroused concern in both Jerusalem and Dublin. Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald has told the UN secretary general that he is concerned for UNIFIL and opposes the continued activity of the ASL. Among other things, he reported that over the last few days, fire has been directed at Irish soldiers from an IDF position.

Jerusalem political sources have expressed their apprehension that Israel might find it difficult to open a permanent embassy in Ireland, as a result of the situation in southern Lebanon. This is reported by our political correspondent.

**Mubarak Orders Release of Import Licenses**
*TA030903 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 May 85 p 1*

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has recently given instructions to release four of the six import licenses for goods from Israel.

The Egyptian importers' orders have been held up for a long time and the go-ahead is being viewed as part of the normalization moves that President Mubarak promised as a gesture prior to the summit meeting with Shim'on Peres.

In contrast to this, despite President Mubarak's promise to Minister 'Ezer Weizman and his appeal to the editors of the Egyptian press, the Egyptian papers are continuing their hostile propaganda offensive against Israel.

In contradiction to the reports published about the participation of Egyptian publishers in the Jerusalem book fair, not one authorized report confirming this has yet been received. At the epidemology congress now being held in Jerusalem two Egyptian experts are present, this being after much greater participation was promised.

**Egypt Reportedly Foils Libyan Plot in Cairo**
*TA020822 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 May 85 p 1*

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kutz]

[Text] Egyptian security forces recently foiled a Libyan commando unit's plan to blow up the Israeli Embassy building in Cairo and murder the Israeli diplomats there. This has been reported by Arab sources in Paris.

The Egyptians arrested the commandos, who had also intended to assassinate Egyptian statesmen. The biweekly *AFRICA-ASIA*, which is linked to Yasir 'Arafat, has reported that the Libyan agents had also intended to attack public institutions and take control of the radio and television stations.

**Soviet Union Gives 'Indirect' Warning on VOA**
*TA030435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] An indirect Soviet warning to Israel following the government's decision to agree to the setting up of VOA transmitters in Israel: The Voice of Israel's diplomatic correspondent says the warning was made by a Soviet diplomat in Washington during a meeting with Democratic Party leader Robert Strauss. The diplomat's statement was relayed to an Israeli diplomat in Washington, and immediately transferred to Jerusalem. The Soviet diplomat also said that the time for renewing relations between Moscow and Jerusalem was not yet ripe.

**Commentary Examines U.S. Motives Behind Aid**
*TA030733 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 May 85 p 16*

[Editorial: "Strings Without Strings"]

[Text] The way seems to have been cleared in Washington for the administration's approval of $1.5 billion in emergency supplementary aid to Israel. This aid, to be spread over two years, is over and above the economic and military grants to which the administration agreed earlier.

Since until now Secretary of State George Shultz and others, including some influential Congressmen, had declared that Israel must give more impressive signs that it is putting its house in order before it should be allowed more aid, the apparent change in attitude has prompted speculation. The word is apparently out among some Washington pundits that the change is meant as a pacifier for Israel, and perhaps more importantly, American Jews, dismayed and incensed about President Reagan's agenda in Germany.

And, of course, there is no obvious reason why, given the way politics is played, this should not have been part of the motivation. But if it is, it is more a matter of timing than substance. For there was never any real doubt that after some posturing, designed to move an Israeli national unity government, that is difficult to move, in the direction of economic reform, Israel would in fact receive the additional aid.

The reasons for that are plain enough. Firstly, the U.S. traditionally, but also the Reagan administration specifically, has no interest in causing, even by omission, grave economic and social dislocation in Israel.

There would be a political price for that on the American domestic front, but more importantly and more decisively, there would be an international price. For such an Israel, if sorely weakened, could by its internal weaknesses invite war, or what is no less important, such an Israel could lose whatever flexibility it can muster today in attempting to ease, and eventually resolve, the Arab-Israel conflict. While that conflict may not be at the top of Washington's foreign policy agenda today, it is also not too far from the top. Indifference to that conflict or acceptance of the status quo is certainly not the policy of the Reagan team, nor could it be of any U.S. administration.

For implicit in it is the threat of Big Power collision, and explicit in it is the burden it brings upon American ties with the Arab world. The U.S. may not believe that it has a stake in underwriting Israeli profligacy, and the vested interests and rigidities which stifle rather than release economic growth, but it does believe it has a stake in maintaining an Israel with whom communication and understanding is possible.

One of the unremarked legacies of especially the second Begin administration is precisely the fear it created in Washington of Israel as a crazy state. The men who count in Washington, whether in the administration or Congress, are loath to contemplate a replay of such a script, which included a prime minister beyond reach and a defence minister beyond reason.

From the U.S. perspective, the national unity government, with all its faults and failings, is a welcome relief and improvement. The Americans do not want a relapse. Rather they wish to sustain and encourage present directions that characterize an Israel and an Israeli government with whom political cooperation and understanding is possible.

Here, and not in Bitburg, lie the genuine reasons for the Reagan administration's solicitude for Israel's economic plight. It is well that this be realized. It would be well too if we took seriously the obvious fact that this solicitude cannot be squandered without grave economic and political peril.

## ALGERIA

### President Bendjedid Interviewed on U.S. Visit

*PM021840 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 1-7 May 85 pp 8-9*

[Interview with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid by Henry Brandon in Washington; date not given]

[Text] Question: Since no Algerian president has visited the United States in the past 23 years, does your visit mean a change in your foreign policy?

Answer: We believe in nonalignment. We do not want to go back to the past and analyze the reasons and circumstances which dictated the attitudes of our two countries in the sixties and seventies. What matters is what we are doing now. It was important for us to make this trip. Realizing that there was no dialogue between the two countries, we have taken the initiative to begin a real dialogue. We have had very frank and unreserved discussions and we now realize that we lost opportunities and time by not starting the dialogue earlier.

Question: Did you discuss the possibility of a U.S. role in settling the Polisario's dispute with Morocco, and do you think that the United states is willing to put pressure on Morocco to force it to the negotiating table?

Answer: We discussed this matter with President Reagan and we discussed the possible means of promoting a political solution to that problem. Naturally it is always difficult to discuss such a matter in detail on a brief visit such as mine, but we did inform the Americans of Algeria's efforts to help both sides settle the issue. We also underscored our disappointment at Morocco's lack of response. The United States enjoys good relations not only with Morocco but also with all the Arab Maghreb countries. Considering the influence it wields it could help promote a solution within the context of UN and OAU resolutions. As far as we are concerned, we are satisfied with the recent statement issued by the congressional foreign affairs committee [as published] and with the fact that we found that the U.S. Administration understands the need for dialogue between the two sides concerned.

Question: Did you convey any messages from 'Arafat or Al-Asad to President Reagan?

Answer: I am not a postmaster. Our support for the Palestinian cause is a certainty because we believe in it regardless of whether the PLO is led by 'Arafat or anyone else. We support the Palestinian people, not individuals.

Question: Jordan, Egypt, and the Palestinians have launched a peace initiative. Syria is opposed to that initiative, but what is Algeria's position?

Answer: We will never condemn any initiative in advance. When an initiative is submitted to us we must first consider if it could be implemented. Naturally there are differences. We cannot have everyone's immediate approval, but there should be a dialogue and we believe that a dialogue is in progress right now, and it should continue if we are to be able to assess the factors which could eventually lead to agreement. In fact that was the course we chose when we received the text of the first Fes agreement.

Question: Do you support Reagan's Middle East peace initiative?

Answer: One cannot say that there is agreement on any particular plan, but I believe that a dialogue has now been set in motion and it will greatly contribute to the promotion of a settlement.

Question: In light of what you have said, could you tell us how you view the Middle East situation from your special position?

Answer: As far as the Middle East is concerned we are against any settlement which does not take into consideration the region's central problem of the Palestinian people. We believe that the Palestinian people, like any other people in the region, are entitled to self-determination. Once this point is taken into consideration the other aspects of the problem become negotiable. Meanwhile, we are very concerned abotu the many serious complications in the Middle East. That is why we try to contain the explosive situation in the region through negotiations and peaceful solutions. In our endeavor to promote a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war we try to identify the interests of all parties concerned. We do not believe that the two sides are ready for a quick settlement. The gap between them is still wide. It may seem to some people that Algeria has abandoned its reconciliation efforts or that it is no longer active, but we do not want merely to issue general statements. We believe in secret diplomacy, reason, and a fair attitude toward both sides. We believe that this approach could lead to success. We enjoy good relations with both sides and we certainly want to play a part in restoring stability to the region.

Question: There is much concern in the United States about religious extremism. In your view, what political impact is it likely to have on Algeria?

Answer: Islamic extremism is not a local problem in Algeria. The emergence of religious extremist movements is sometimes due to specific reasons and is sometimes the result of failure to take people's dignity and values into consideration, because that produces reactions, violent reactions at times. I want to add here that although real Islam is not in conflict with social justice in its broad sense, it needs to take modernization and development into consideration and to accept new ideas. Those who want Islam to be rigid do not know the meaning of Islam. Islam is tolerance. Islam does not discriminate between one Muslim and another. Islam tells us that we should seek peace and stability. It says that God Almighty judges us by our actions. Those who are trying to convey a different concept of Islam are not right and we do not agree with them.

Question: To what extent did you discuss the Libyan problem with President Reagan, and do you share the U.S. concern regarding that problem? Did you try to arrive at a joint attitude with the Americans toward the Libyan situation?

Answer: We should be careful when talking about the Libyan factor. The press is giving it more attention than it deserves. Libya is a neighbor of Algeria. The Libyans helped the Algerian people in their struggle for the liberation of their country. That is why we should distinguish between the Libyan people, who are good people, and the statements of a leader, regardless of whether that leader is Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi or someone else. We must differentiate between the people and the leader. We do not want to dishonor the future.

We do not agree with the ways and methods of the Libyan leader and do not want to allow him to destabilize the region.

Question: Does President Bendjedid intend to steer Algeria in a certain direction in dealing with Libyan policies?

Answer: We have not been asked to play a role. We are still in contact with Libya and are trying to tell the Libyans to stop poisoning the Arab atmosphere. We believe in the unity of North Africa, the unity of the Maghreb, and we respect a regime chosen by the people. We believe in noninterference in the internal affairs of any country for any reason.

Question: How do you view the union agreement between Libya and Morocco?

Answer: Naturally, we are not against cooperation between people with common borders but in this case (the Libyan-Moroccan union) we believe that the union is unnatural. I cannot understand how a royalist regime can establish complete unity with a regime of the masses. I do not see that as a logical union. I believe that it is a tactical union reached in certain circumstances for specific political reasons. I believe that the success of such a union would divide the area even more and would increase instability instead of promoting stability in the Arab Maghreb.

Question: Is Algeria planning to buy U.S. arms?

Answer: We discussed this issue during our talks here (in Washington). I am glad that the U.S. Government has decided to include Algeria in the list of states which can obtain U.S. military equipment. Algerian and U.S. experts will discuss this matter in more detail. We want to strengthen our country, but we will pay cash for everything we purchase. We want to diversify the sources of our military equipment. If there are differences with some countries, that does not mean that we should not deal with them. That would be a grave mistake. That is why we try to keep open the way to dialogue with everyone.

Question: Do you have any intention of breaking away from OPEC on the questions of production quotas and prices?

Answer: We sometimes have differences with OPEC, but we have no intention of leaving it.

## LIBYA

### Arab Mujahidin Movement Joins Pan-Arab Command

*LD021745 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The Arab Mujahidin Movement in Rome has announced that it is joining the Pan-Arab Command, leading the Arab revolutionary forces. The movement confirmed in a cable to the leader of the revolution its readiness to implement pan-Arab and fighting tasks, to hit at all the instruments of oppression and injustice.

### JANA Comments on Reagan Trip, U.S. Pressure

*LD021521 Tripoli JANA in English 1438 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 12, May 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The head of the American government, Ronald Reagan, has started a tour to Western Europe due to last several days while the peoples of these countries are following up with increasing concern Washington's attempts to involve Europe in a total bias in favour of the American political line and in turning West European countries into a launching pad for their circulation of Washington's policies in several parts of this world.

Throughout the past years, the government of President Reagan put excessive pressure on various European governments, mainly the blatant intervention at times in their internal affairs and at times resorting to the policy of open blackmail against them. The government of President Reagan has prevented several West European countries, including West Germany, Belgium, Italy and Britian, from establishing free trade relations with Arab, African and socialist bloc countries and stood against the signature of agreements and trade deals which Washington rejected. Reagan's government openly dictated political, economic, diplomatic lines on its allies in Europe during the past few years, hinting to this or that government, in London or other capitals, the line which they must follow. Even at the internal level, Reagan's government did not hesitate to voice its opposition to the freedom of the peoples concerned. U.S. ambassadors in Paris, Madrid and Athens allowed themselves to voice their opinion as regards the internal affairs of these three capitals upon the accession to power of socialists in these countries. Reagan's government has put pressure on Europe allies to deploy nuclear Pershing 2 and cruise missiles on their land, against the will of European people and their interest in peace and security.

On the economic level, the government of President Reagan forced European politicians to accomodate their economies to the U.S. economic plan thus jeopardizing the destiny of millions of European farmers and workers. It also launched fierce trade campaigns at European and international level against the E.E.C.

In return for the American hostile stand vis-a-vis the European Continent, European governments remain steadfast and resolute, like the government of Mr. Andreas Papandreou in Greece while others, headed by the government of London, preferred submis

sion to the U.S. tutelage. On a different level, however, there was a collective popular stand, from Bonn to Athens, from Madrid to London, Paris, Brussels and other cities, whereby European peoples expressed their frank opposition to the U.S. political line.

## MOROCCO

### Commercial Trade With Libya Grows in 1979-1984

*LD021713 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 May 85*

[Excerpts] Casablanca 2 May (MAP) — Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah celebrated today its national day at the Casablanca International Fair.

The commercial exchanges between the two countries grew tangibly between 1979 and the end of 1984, increasing from 53,300,000 dirhams in 1979 to 236,400,000 dirhams at the end of September 1984.

### Paper Criticizes Spain for Receiving 'Mercenaries'

*LD021913 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 Gmt 2 May 85*

[Text] Rabat, 2 May (MAP) — The Moroccan *RISALAT AL-UMMAH* criticized the Spanish authorities for not being clear concerning reports that the head of the Spanish Government received a delegation of mercenaries.

Under the title "Double Game", the newspaper, in today's editorial, points out the dangers of this step — if it was actually taken — which would expose the traditional relations between Morocco and Spain to deterioration and distrust.

The newspaper added that, secondly, this step comes from a country which previously occupied the Moroccan Sahara provinces, and signed a treaty for ending its colonial presence in these provinces, which means a final admission that the Saharan provinces are Moroccan.

Thirdly, according to the newspaper, this action — if it was committed — represents a clear violation of followed procedures concerning the consecration of a peaceful solution to the existing tension in the region through working systematically toward carrying out a referendum in order to end the existing conflict.

*RISALAT AL-UMMAH* called for the need to investigate this matter and discover the truth in order to review the course of the treaties binding Morocco and Spain.

In conclusion, the paper said that if the lies and maneuvers about the Sahara issue "deceive some African or Latin American countries, they will not deceive Spain — that is why we will never accept reports that Spain would play a double game."

## SUDAN

### Prime Minister Daf'allah Receives U.S. Ambassador

*JN021740 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1726 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — The United States has affirmed that it will continue to extend aid to Sudan within the aid program which the two countries had previously agreed on within the framework of friendly relations between the two countries.

The U.S. ambassador in Khartoum affirmed this to Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, who received him this morning. The U.S. ambassador conveyed his government's congratulations to Al-Jazuli on the popular April uprising. The prime minister presented the U.S. ambassador with a detailed explanation of Sudan's foreign policy as affirmed by the April revolution charters.

### Information Minister Meets U.S. Envoy

*JN030948 Khartoum SUNA in English 0917 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum Shaban 13, May 3 (SUNA) — Information and Culture Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid yesterday met at his office with the American ambassador to Khartoum. The meeting reviewed aspects of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of information.

The ambassador expressed his country's readiness to boosting bilateral information cooperation as well as cultural relations. The meeting was attended by the director of the American Cultural Center in Khartoum.

### Siwar al-Dhahab Meets With Dutch Minister on Aid

*PM010953 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Apr 85 p 3*

[Harm Botje and Marjanke Spanjer dispatch: "Minister Schoo Releases Suspended Aid to Military Regime in Sudan"]

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 25 Apr — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the ruling military council in Sudan, yesterday received Netherlands Cooperation and Development Minister Schoo. Schoo is the first minister from abroad to talk with the new Sudanese leadership since the military takeover 3 weeks ago. Immediately prior to her almost 30-minute meeting with the general, Schoo spoke for almost an hour with the new Sudanese finance minister.

Siwar al-Dhahab asked Minister Schoo to lend European support to Sudan at the present moment, with an eye to the transition in Sudan to a constitutional, democratic government. The IMF, also with an eye to this transition, has decided to give Sudan a financial breathing space — a reason why in Khartoum Minister Schoo released 20 million guilders in payments aid to Sudan.

Schoo said expressly that she is convinced of the transitional military government's wish to clear the field as soon as possible

for a constitutionally elected government. This is also the reason for her decision to resume the payments aid to Sudan which was suspended last summer.

The minister also decided to make available an extra 13 million guilders for emergency aid to Sudan. Yesterday the minister visited a camp containing 130,000 refugees at Kassala, close to the Ethiopian border. From conversations with international aid organizations it emerged that at present around 1,000 refugees per day arrive at that camp alone.

### Siwar al-Dhahab cables Japanese, Dutch Leaders

*JN021444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1411 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has sent a congratulatory cable to Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands on her country's national day. His excellency has also sent a congratulatory cable to Japanese Emperor Hirohito on his majesty's birthday.

### Daf'allah to Chair Cabinet Meeting 4 May

*JN021817 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — The Cabinet will hold a meeting Saturday morning under Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah. The Cabinet will review three memorandums on the relationship between the central ministries and the regions. These memorandums will be presented by Dr Husayn Abu Salih, minister of health and social affairs. The Cabinet will also review a memorandum on the main information problems, to be presented by Dr Muhammad Bashir Hamid, minister of culture and information; and a working paper on the specialized general attorney's office, to be presented by Amin Makki Madani, minister of construction and housing. This is in addition to other topics.

### TMC Relieves Senior 'Executives' of Posts

*JN031117 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum Shaban 13, May 3 (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council (TMC) yesterday ordered the relief of the following senior executives from their posts as from March 29, 1985.

1. Professor Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Agib, chairman of the national council for research.

2. Hashim Makkawi, head of the administrative inspectorate.

3. Dr ('Abd al-Makik) 'Abdallah al-Ja'li, chairman of the high council for religious affairs and endowments.

4. Dr. 'Abd al-Rahman Abu Zayd, secretary-general of the national council for higher education.

The TMC further ordered the relief of Mrs. Badriyah Sulayman from her post as director of the legislation and legal affairs department at the peoples palace as from March 28, 1985, SUNA learned.

It is worth noting that Sulayman was a member of the committee that drafted the September 1983 Shari'a laws in collaboration with 'Awad al-Jid and Nabil abu Qarun who are now in detention.

### Construction, Housing Minister on Service Laws

*JN021841 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1721 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — Minister of Construction and Housing Oliver Bataly Albino has clarified that his ministry will amend service laws to allow the unions to exercise their union work without government interference. In a statement today, the minister added that certain laws are not in harmony with the current democratic situation. The ministry will work to change or amend these laws.

The minister said that the employment policy regarding graduates of universities and higher institutes will be reviewed in detail.

The minister of construction and housing announced that the ministry's phased program can be summarized as reviewing and solving the problems inherited from the defunct regime during the first 3 months; implementing the government's new policy during the next 3 months; and completing the policy of the transitional period by implementing the presented policies, so that the next ministry will not shoulder any accumulative burdens.

### Deputy Premier Aru Pol Interviewed by FRG TV

*DW021049 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1730 GMT 1 May 85*

[Interview with Sudanese Deputy Premier Samuel Aru Pol by correspondent Claus P. Clausen in Khartoum; date not given; in English with superimposed German translation; from the "ZDF Magazin" program — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Clausen] Mr Aru, what are the main problems of the people living in the south of Sudan?

[Aru] The main problems of the people from the south are regional. They have been excluded from a lot of fundamental human rights and liberties, and there is war, famine, and drought there. War must stop if the people there are to be saved.

[Clausen] Mr Aru, you come from the south; you are the number two man in the new government. Is this enough to solve the problems?

[Aru] Of course not. We intend to take measures that will contribute to solving the problems in the south of the country. We need everyone's cooperation for this. The government of the south is a regional government that has 11-15 members. We expect the assistance and support of the SPLA and SPLM

[Sudanese Popular Liberation Army and Sudanese Popular Liberation Movement] political movements of the south. This is what we need for the south.

### Talks on Forming Southern Ministerial Council

*EA021046 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] A responsible source of the Transitional High Executive Council of the Southern Region has announced that the relevant bodies have completed their consultations on the formation of a ministerial council for the Southern Region. The composition of the council will be announced within the next few days. It has been proposed that the ministerial council for the Southern Region will be comprised of eight regional ministries in addition to the chairman of the council and his deputies and the governors of Equatoria, Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal.

### Official Spokesman Denies Report

*JN021800 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1728 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council's [TMC] official spokesman has stated that there is no proposal for a ministerial council in the Southern Region that includes eight regional ministries, as reported in *AL-AYYAM* newspaper issued today, Thursday.

His excellency pointed out that TMC Decision No 27 stipulates the appointment of the Higher Transitional Executive Council's chairman; assistant chairman; and one member each from the Equatoria, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Upper Nile Regions.

TMC Decision No 27 provides that the Higher Transitional Executive Council members consult with the chairman to appoint three commissioners for financial affairs, administrative affairs, and services. The decision also states that the Higher Transitional Executive Council will issue the necessary decisions to guarantee the progress of executive and administrative work in the Southern Region.

### Political Parties Hold Seminar in 'Atbarah

*JN021508 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] 'Atbarah, 2 May (SUNA) — Al-Jil Cultural Social Sports Club held a seminar here last night on the tasks of the current phase. Khawjali Hamid, representative of the Trade Union Alliance in 'Atbarah; Muhammad Husayn al-Hadari, representative of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; 'Ali Allah 'Abbas, representative of the Sudanese Communist Party; Muhammad al-Fatih, representative of the Arab Socialist Nasirite Organization; and Talhah Muhammad Ahmad, representative of the Democratic Unionist Party, addressed the meeting.

The speakers called for speeding up the trial of the pillars of the May regime, for the crimes they committed against the Sudanese people. They also stressed the need to reopen the Falashas file and to put those who evacuated them to Israel on trial. They stressed the need to preserve democracy during the current phase, and the need to settle the southern problem within the framework of a united Sudan. They stressed the need to subsidize consumer goods and rectify the deteriorating economy. The political parties' representatives explained their parties' viewpoints and proposed programs for the current phase.

### Nasirite Official on Party's Plans, Policy

*JN021827 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — Taha Mirghani Ahmad Al-Muhami, secretary of the Arab Socialist Nasirite Party, has said that, his party is eager to maintain solidarity with the masses, particularly with workers, students, and professionals, throughout the tyrannical regime.

In a statement to SUNA today, his excellency explained that the party is currently making intensive preparations to transform the party from an underground movement to an open popular movement which can carry out its activities without being pursued by anyone. He indicated that the party has already started to expand its membership.

On the party's opinion of the southern problem, Taha Mirghani said that the Nasirite Party believes that it is a problem with various political, economic, social, and cultural aspects, and that it must be solved within the framework of a democratic settlement on which all the Sudanese people agree. He said that all aspects of the problem must be revised in order to eliminate its real causes, the foremost of which is economic backwardness. Taha Mirghani said that the Transitional Government is called upon to adopt the necessary steps to rescue the national economy.

### Communist Party Holds Labor Day Rally 2 May

*JN031105 Khartoum SUNA in English 0947 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 13, May 3 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Communist Party yesterday held a political festival on the occasion of the workers day celebrations.

At the outset of the festival, [trade unionist] Hasan Ibrahim concentrated in his speech on the trade unionist negatives during the defunct May regime. He said the dissolved SSU had weakened the trade unionist movement, frozen its contacts with the international trade unions association and tended to develop its relations with the suspicious American workers association that have shameful stances toward the Arab question in general and the Palestinian question in particular.

He demanded re-opening the file of martyr Al-Shafi'i Ahmad al-Shaykh to prove his innocence and to reveal the facts the defunct May regime had hidden.

Party member Al-Khatim 'Adlan called for adherence to the Marxist theory for solving the problems of the stage and said the communists would be the first to abandon it if proved failure.

He criticised the Muslim Brothers explaining their suspicious cooperation with the defunct May regime.

Party member Al-Tijani al-Tayyib Babakr spoke of the May regime's negatives with concentration on the role played by the [words indistinct] laws in intimidating the citizens and sending them away from actual participation in the revolutionary struggle.

He denounced what he called the guardianship of the Transitional Military Council on political work and called for rejection of the military rule even if under the pretext of stabilizing democracy, progress and protection of the revolution.

Babakr also called for cancellation of 1973 constitution and for not allowing the military council issue resolutions with same power of constitutional laws.

Party secretary Muhammad Ibrahim [Nuqud] said the May regime had betrayed the issue of sovereignty and independence by allowing establishment of foreign military bases in eastern and western Sudan against the people's will to which the people are not committed.

He said we do not reject relations with the United States but we do not accept it to be in return for food and military bases.

He called for reconsideration of the petroleum agreement with Chevron Company in a way that guarantees benefit of the Sudanese people after all.

Nuqud also criticised the recent stance of the Egyptian regime toward the borders question by expanding the Egyptian borders to latitude 21 south and the adverse effects of this expansion. He re-affirmed re-consideration of all the agreements between Sudan and Egypt and demanded handing over deposed President Numayri.

He finally demanded opening the Falasha and the disbanded state security body files for the necessary action for the benefit of the homeland and the citizens.

**Interrogations of Nonpolitical Detainees To Begin**
*JN021809 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1724 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — The formation of 26 committees to interrogate nonpolitical detainees has been completed. These committees will begin their work on Saturday morning.

Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah today received 'Abd al-Rahman Ibrahim Al-Aqra', acting attorney general, who briefed him on the steps that have been taken to interrogate nonpolitical detainees.

It is noteworthy that among these detainees are: Mustafa Muhammad Numayri, brother of the deposed butcher; Abu al-Hasan Khaili, son-in-law of the deposed butcher; Al-Zubayr Rajab, president of the military economic corporation; millionaire Khadr al-Sharif; and others who benefitted from the defunct black regime's corruption.

**Academic Union Calls for Return of Staff**
*JN021544 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — In a statement submitted to Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah today, the union committee of the Institute of Technological Academies calls for bringing the union leaders back to work immediately and for paying them their salaries as of the date they were suspended in accordance with a decision issued by the Court of Appeals on 19 March and supported by the Higher Court decision.

The statement calls for forming a committee to investigate the acts that took place at the institute. It calls on the administrative inspection organ to list the financial and administrative violations and include them in the investigation committee's findings.

The committee said that the Institute director's statement, which was published in *AL-SAHAFAH* and *AL-AYYAM* today, Thursday, in which the director stated that management of the institute will remain in the hands of the academicians indicates that we are asking for these posts. The truth is that these posts were never included in our just demands, which are represented in removing injustice and implementing the law.

The committee added that the Institute's regulations stipulate that the secretary general of the institute be appointed from the instructing staff. However, these regulations do not stipulate that the director of the institute should be from the instructing staff.

**Union Calls for Dismissal of Tax Official**
*JN021438 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1408 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — The preparatory committee of the Financial Clerks' Union at the Tax and Religious Tax Office has called for relieving Sa'd Yahya of his post as secretary general of the office.

The committee's memorandum addressed to the chairman of the Military Council clarifies that Communique No 2 issued by the People's Armed Forces General Command dismissed all central and regional ministers, including Sa'd Yahya who occupies the post of the Tax and Religious Tax Department secretary general with the rank of minister.

The memorandum says that Sa'd Yahya was linked to the corrupt May regime, and participated in all decisions issued by that regime. Sa'd Yahya is also a member of the economic council formed by the head of the defunct regime. The memorandum points out the confusion and corruption of that council.

**Press Association Chief Urges Purge of Media**
*JN021452 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — Yusuf al-Shanbali, secretary general of the Sudanese Press Association, has stated that after meeting with the culture and information minister and after discussing the association's concepts of the journalism profession, the association has begun collecting documents from the various press establishments on the various aspects of the profession in

order to draw up a more comprehenisve picture of the situation. Al-Shanbali noted that the association received a definite promise from Finance Ministry officials that a new building for the association will be opened to replace the one that the defunct regime had usurped.

Al-Shanbali said that the association continues to receive applications for reemployment from journalists who had been arbitrarily exiled. He added that these applications will be submitted to the culture and information minister in order to obtain a political decision concerning their reinstatment.

Al-Shanbali appealed to the journalists who have certain concepts concerning the future of the profession to submit their proposals to the association in order to benefit from them in laying down an overall picture, to cleanse the profession of unwanted impurities, and to purge from the media the elements of the defunct regime which are unable to keep pace with the current phase and which are trying to infiltrate the forum of the popular revolution.

### 'Southerners' Denounce Cabinet Appointments

*EA021533 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] We shall now present the full, unedited text of the statement made on 23 April 1985 by the southern Sudanese in Khartoum. However, before that, Radio SPLA wishes to stress that this statement and other similar ones from non-SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] sources broadcast before over Radio SPLA and which will be broadcast in the future do not necessarily coincide with or reflect in any way whatsoever the official SPLA-SPLM views and political stands.

The desire by the SPLA-SPLM to have such material over its radio stems only from the fact that, in the context of the people's revolutionary struggle that it spearheads, it is of the opinion that its radio should be used whenever possible as a medium for publicizing the legitimate grievances and objections of the various groups across the entire political spectrum in the country against the ruling minority regime. Here now is the text of the statement:

Statement to the Sudanese people: Khartoum, April 1985: On Monday the chairman of the Military Council announced the formation of the cabinet for the transitional period. We would like to make our position very clear on some points related to this announcement.

1. The Charter of the National Alliance for National Salvation has been flagrantly violated by the Interim Military Council and the General Secretariat of the Alliance in regard to the conditions of membership of the cabinet. It is common knowledge that some members of the cabinet are affiliated to political parties and/or participants in the defunct May regime.

2. We share with all the concerned Sudanese the worry that (?is politically) induced by the appointment to cabinet positions of men whose credibility nationwide is in grave doubt. The extent to which such men will be instrumental in preparing the country for freedom, justice and democracy is thus limited.

On the basis of the above we demand that the alliance should stand up to its historical responsibility and correct these faults by weeding out those elements from the cabinet [words indistinct] can enjoy the trust and confidence of the people. Our rejection of these appointments is not based on personal interests but is dictated by our concern and keen interest to see that the new set-up should enjoy the confidence of the entire Sudanese masses to enable it to carry out the great tasks facing our country at this critical juncture.

3. We have presented memoranda on 16 and 19 instant to the Interim Military Council on the specific points contained in them for the participation of southern Sudanese in the transitional cabinet and formation of the High Executive Council in Juba during the transitional period. These memoranda were not heeded to.

4. The cabinet in its present form reflects an indignant [as heard] attitude to the popularly documented and expressed opinion of the southern Sudanese as to the participation during the transitional period. This attitude sends up reminding signals reminiscent of the traditional views towards the southern Sudan of the 1950's and 1960's.

In conclusion, may we sound a note of alarm to the Sudanese people that while there is a genuine popular outcry against maladministration and malrepresentation, this has been ignored by the recent conduct of the Interim Military Council. We hope that the popular demand for a democratic approach, which is the cry of the March [as heard] revolution, will be heeded to. We shall always stand for the attainment of justice and protection of democracy in this beloved country.

Signed: The southern Sudanese in Khartoum.

### SPLA Radio Reports Military Operations 25-27 Apr

*EA021607 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Our correspondent in Bhar al-Ghazal administrative area has told Radio SPLA that units of Rhino Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Martin Makur Aleo recently accomplished two successful operations against enemy forces in Bahr al-Ghazal.

On 25th April 1985 the statement went on to say, the engineers platoon of Rhino Battalion commanded by Lt Zacharia (Aguto Ngor) completely demolished (Makag) bridge situated between (Maloni) bridge and (Bargel) bridge. Two days later on 27th April a land mine that had been laid by the same unit blew up a four wheel magirus army truck with the registration plate number 27070 killing twenty and wounding an unspecified number of enemy soldiers, the spokesman concluded.

### SPLA Radio Cites 'Spokesman' on New Recruits

*EA021615 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The official SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberaton Army] spokesman has disclosed to the SPLA radio that over 1,000 recruits from Equatoria recently turned up at Seiirlwa Battalion headquarters in Equatoria administrative area where they will then proceed to SPLA training centers. It is worth mentioning that the recruits are being escorted by a special force under the command of Maj (Gilayo), our spokesman added.

Commenting on this development the spokesman said that the (?propaganda campaign) which had been waged under the previous so-called Equatoria regional government through the mass media in Juba with the sole aim of inciting hatred towards the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Libeation Movement] has proved a dismal failure. Instead of taking seriously the (?discredited) statements broadcast over Radio Juba on the SPLA, people in Equatoria have tended to dismiss them as being instances of the ruling minority clique's divide and rule strategy at work and are now embracing the SPLA/SPLM in greater numbers.

The Sudanese masses in Equatoria and all over the Sudan are now convinced beyond doubt that the SPLA/SPLM is addressing itself to fundamental national questions and has nothing to do with the institution and politics of the exploitative and oppressive successive ruling minority regime, which the present is one, the statement concluded

## TUNISIA

### Tunis Radio on EEC Foreign Ministers' Statement

*LD022237 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The EEC foreign ministers, who met recently in Luxembourg, issued a final statement, a part of which concerns numerous Arab issues.

Concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict, the statement confirmed the absolute right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. However, the statement ignored important principles, which were confirmed previously by the EEC statements, at the fore front of which is the principle of the non-admissibility of gaining territories by force; the necessity of the Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and also the resolutions concerning the building of settlements. The statement also did not include any development in the EEC position towards recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

As for the Lebanese crisis, the EEC expressed its concern because of the continuation of the Israeli occupation, and called for the immediate support of the UN forces. The statement ignored pointing out the Israeli practices in south Lebanon.

As for the Iraq-Iran war, the statement stressed the necessity of a quick negotiated settlement and of supporting the UN resolutions for stopping the war.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### Polisario Front Announces Attack on Moroccans

*LD021909 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Western Sahara — the Polisario Front announces that it has attacked the Moroccan garrison of Abizel, 630 km south of El Aioun. About 253 Moroccan soldiers were put out of action, two bases were wiped out and three tanks destroyed, said a Saharan communique.

### SDAR Says 2 Moroccan Bases 'Totally destroyed'

*LD022001 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] A communique issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture today announced that the Saharan Popular Liberation Army has inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment on the invading Moroccan forces during an attack against them in the region of Aridal, situated between Bujudur and Bou Craa. The communique added that this attack was within the context of the great Arab Maghreb offensive and that the Saharan fighters had totally destroyed two bases of the Moroccan royalist forces. They also hit more than 250 soldiers, killing 113 of them, in addition to the destruction of significant quantities of weapons.

## ETHIOPIA

### Official Denies Forcible Removal From Camp

*EA021704 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] A senior Ethiopian official said today a report that 50,000 people had been forcibly moved from a famine relief camp was a baseless fabrication by a reporter. Head of the Ethiopian Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission Mr Dawit Wolde Giorgis told the press that 30,000 people had voluntarily left this camp at Ibnat in Gonder Province. *THE WASHINGTON POST* story said 50,000 people were ordered to leave by Workers Party of Ethiopia officials.

### Mengistu Receives Soviet, Chinese Envoys

*EA022026 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today received the credentials of newly appointed ambassadors to Ethiopia.

The new ambassadors who presented their credentials to the secretary general are Comrade Gennadiy Andreyev of the Soviet Union and Mr Boniface Kwami Atekpor of Ghana.

Comrade Mengistu expressed the hope that the new ambassadors would work hard to strengthen relations between their respective countries and Socialist Ethiopia for the mutual benefit and prosperity of their people.

Comrade Mengistu also received Comrade Ambassador Zhao Yuan of the PRC, who has completed his tour of duty in Ethiopia. The revolutionary leader pointed out to the departing ambassador that his stay has enabled him to witness the revolutionary process and the measures taken to improve the standard of living of the broad masses.

### PDRY Peasants Association Arrives for Talks

*EA022038 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] A 3-man delegation led by Comrade Sa'id Salih, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of PDRY and chairman of the Peasants' Association of the country, today arrived in Addis Ababa on a 7-day working visit.

During its stay in Ethiopia the delegation will exchange experiences and views with the Executive Committee of the All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association [AEPA].

The delegation was welcomed by Comrade Abdela Sonesa, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the AEPA.

## SOMALIA

### Health Ministry Reports New Cases of Cholera

*EA022105 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] A statement by the Somali Democratic Republic Ministry of Health today said that between 30 April and 1 May, 82 new cholera cases were diagnosed in the refugee camps in the outskirts of Hargeisa and the northwestern region. The statement adds that 13 persons died in the same area during the 2 days.

The SDR Ministry of Health statement said that ministry officials, local people and representatives of international relief organizations continue to fight the killer disease in all the refugee camps in the northwestern region and the Hargeisa town area.

### Front Condemns 'Secret Cooperation' With RSA

*EA022057 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] has strongly condemned the Mogadishu regime's secret cooperation agreement with Pretoria. Mr Hasan Ali Mireh, DFSS acting chairman, said in a statement on the issue that even though the devils of the Mogadishu regime have made futile efforts to cover up the ever increasing cooperation and close relatiosn between the government of Siad Barre and the racist South African Government, it has been clearly exposed to the world community.

Mr Hasan Ali Mireh noted that, as it has been clearly exposed by London's the *OBSERVER* newspaper in its edition last Sunday, the racist regime has supplied the Mogadishu regime with a large quantity of arms and goods. He added that South Africa has reached an agreement with the Siad Barre regime allowing it to expand the Kismayu airport and port to facilitate its needs. The statement recalled that the *OBSERVER* has clearly proved the DFSS statement of October and May 1984 concerning the secret cooperation agreement between Mogadishu and Pretoria, and pointed out that the Siad Barre regime, through its policy of cruelty and trampling over human rights, had no standing in Africa, arab countries and the whole world. It added that the Somali regime was frightened that it would be isolated from the world community just like the racist South African regime.

The statement said that the DFSS had called for the Somali fascist regime's expulsion from the OAU and the Arab League and affirmed that the cooperation between the Mogadishu regime and racist South African would be foiled through the relentless struggle of the DFSS.

### Halgan: National Movement Chairman on 'Struggle'

*EA022226 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] In a statement to Radio Halgan, the chairman of the Somali National Movement [SNM], wing of the Somali opposi-

tion forces, fighter Ahmad Muhammad Mahmud Filanyo, discussed the general state of the armed struggle which the Somali community is waging against the Mogadishu regime, particularly the efforts of the Somali National Movement.

In his statement to Radio Halgan tonight, the chairman of the SNM, fighter Ahmad Muhammad Mahmud Filanyo discussed the armed struggle, the political and the administration programme of the SNM. The chairman of the SNM highlighted the internal and external policy of the terror regime of Mogadishu. The chairman said that the regime is completely isolated from the rest of the world and this has led the regime to form an alliance with Zionist Israel and apartheid South Africa who are the enemies of the Arab world and Africa. The chairman also discussed the economic collapse of Somalia due to the maladministration of the terror regime of Siad Barre, and pointed out that the country owes the world [as heard] $1.5 billion.

The chairman of the SNM, fighter Ahmad Muhammad Mahmud Filanyo said that the Siad Barre regime's continuous oppression and massacre unleashed on the Somali Community, the deplorable conditions facing the Somali Democratic Republic Armed Forces and workers in all sectors were difficult to imagine. The chairman said that this has led to repeated mutinies by various units of the Somali armed Forces. The chairman finally called upon all Somalis to stand against the brutal regime and participate in the sacred duty of toppling the mogadishu regime, which he described as a corpse which is a burden to the Somali people.

### Halgan Details Casualties Among Regime Troops

*EA022152 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] A commando unit of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces, ambushed a convoy of the troops loyal to General Siad Barre between Gherroue and Kalabeit, central Somalia, on 28 April, killing 10 soldiers and wounding 14 others. During their attack, the DFSS fighters destroyed two military vehicles, one of them mounted with a 14.5mm heavy machinegun. The commando unit which ambushed the militia of Barre regime's 54th Division, stationed in Nogal and Sool regions, returned to base safely.

## CHAD

### Faction Decides To Join Habre's Ruling Union

*AB011317 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 1 May 85*

[Text] Lagos, May 1 (AFP) — A small Chadian faction has decided to support the ruling National Union for Independence and Reconstruction (UNIR) of President Hissein Habre.

A communique from the Chadian People's Union for National Reconstruction (UPTRN), dated April 30 and signed by spokesman Mohamed Abbas Adam, said the decision to recognise the Ndjamena government and join the UNIR had been taken after meetings with envoys from Mr Habre between April 25 and 28. A source close to the UPTRN said the faction's leaders intended to go to Ndjamena soon.

## CONGO

### Sassou-Nguesso Calls on Workers To Change Views

*AB021822 Dakar PANA in French 1150 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 May (ACI/PANA) — Congolese President Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso on Tuesday reiterated his call on Congolese workers to improve their ability to manage state enterprises. At a meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation [CSC] as well as the International Labor Day, Colonel Sassou-Nguesso stated that "we cannot claim to be truly independent if our most important enterprises are run by others." Due to this, he noted, "it is essential for them (workers) to understand that our initiatives and all our labor could be destroyed if their attitudes in a certain number of sectors of the economic and social life does not completely change."

The Congolese head of state, who deplored the negative attitude of some officials toward "public property," spoke on the continuous degradation of the sense of duty both at the level of the public service and the enterprises. "Personal or sectional feeling is constantly taking precedence to that of the nation and fatherland," he noted, citing the injurious development of fiscal and customs fraud as examples. "It is imperative," Col Sassou-Nguesso said, "that these practices, as well as the development of corruption and extortion, should be met with a resolved counteroffensive from all the active forces of the nation."

Referring to the state's investment efforts in the last 5 years, President Sassou-Nguesso felt that it would be criminal for so many relentless, persevering, and determined efforts by the party and the state to have been made to no avail.

While inviting the workers to make this 20th anniversary of the CSC an occasion for a significant start to engage themselves in self-criticism, the president of the republic stressed that "the revolutionary struggle and national construction are incompatible with the popularization of fraud, extortion, and corruption."

The head of the government invited all Congolese workers to increase labor productivity and to help revive the enterprises to ensure the material base of socialism in Congo. Issues of economic development, he said, will henceforth constitute one of the important points of the party's political discussions, research, and reflections within the Central Committee and actions on the government level. This is because, he added, no revolution can survive without a solid economic base.

## BURKINA FASO

### Sankara Receives Algerian Deputy Minister

*AB022200 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Faso, this afternoon received in audience Algerian Deputy Minister for Cooperation Noureddine Harbi, who arrived in Ouagadougou yesterday afternoon within the framework of cooperation between Algeria and Burkina. The audience took place in the presence of Comrade Basile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation. After the audience, Noureddine Harbi told reporters that his talks with the head of state centered on cooperation between the two countries:

[Begin recording] I have just been received by President Thomas Sankara to whom I transmitted President Bendjedid's sentiments of friendship. This visit is going to afford us the opportunity to discuss a certain number of issues concerning cooperation between Algeria and Burkina Faso. My visit itself is in connection with the programming of cooperation between our two countries. [Words indistinct] [End recording]

## GHANA

### Bilateral Trade Agreement Signed With Algeria

*AB022040 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The second session of the Ghana-Algeria permanent joint commission for cooperation has ended in Accra with the signing of a bilateral agreement. Mr Ato Ahwoi of the office of the Provisional National Defense Council signed for Ghana and Algerian Vice Minister for Cooperation Mr Noureddine Harbi signed for his country.

In his remarks, Mr Ato Ahwoi announced that it was agreed to revise the list of exportable items contained in the 1972 trade protocol between the two countries and to sign long-term contracts based on the revised list. Ghana proposed the joint exploitation of her timber resources, but the Algerians sought a detailed clarification of the modalities and legal framework for the establishment of such a joint venture. Algeria, however, proposed to buy 71,000 cubic meters of timber from Ghana. Mr Ahwoi said Ghana would soon communicate to Algeria the list of items she intended buying from Algeria.

He announced that Algeria would build and equip two primary schools for Ghana as an expression of the friendship and solidarity between them. In this regard, the education secretary was also invited to Algeria to discuss the program for cooperation in education and culture. Algeria also offered to continue its award of bursaries to suitably qualified Ghanaians for technical and other training courses in Algeria. Understanding was also reached to promote inter-university cooperation and collaboration in scientific research.

Mr Ato Ahwoi announced that Algeria had once again decided to aid Ghana by supplying 200,000 tons of crude oil on terms which reflected the level of friendship existing between the two countries.

In addition, Ghana's interest in onshore petroleum exploration also received sympathetic consideration. To this end, seismic surveys of the Volta and Tano Basins are to be carried out subject to satisfactory arrangements being concluded between Sonatrach [National Company for the Transport and Marketing of Hydrocarbons] of Algeria and the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation. Mr Ato Ahwoi also said Algeria's cooperation in the rehabilitation of the Tema refinery was also examined. Mr Ahwoi charged the two sides to ensure that the decisions taken are followed up to fruition.

On his part, the Algeria vice minister, Mr Harbi, hoped that with the political will on both sides their decisions would be concretized for the benefit of their peoples.

## IVORY COAST

### Houphouet Receives Union's List of Grievances

*AB021115 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 2 May 85*

[Excerpts] "We are going to examine your resolutions with the greatest understanding and goodwill," the head of state said during a meeting with the members of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Ivory Coast Workers, UGTCI, yesterday at the presidential palace. For over 20 minutes President Houphouet-Boigny listened to the spokesman for the workers, Adiko Niamkey, who presented a list of grievances to him.

The head of state then paid resounding tribute to farmers and workers for all the efforts they have made in this period of crisis. He took stock of the socioeconomic situation of the country and expressed his belief in the bright prospects of the Ivory Coast:

"We are happy to accept the resolutions that you have just presented to us. Our policy of development relies on two poles. The first pole are the masses of the farmers from whom we are descended.

"In spite of the crisis and the declining purchasing power, the farmers have continued to produce even more in terms of both quantity and quality. We will soon hold a congress during which we will take stock of our 25 years of independence. On this occasion, clarifications will be given to the people. Many children of this country are not sufficiently aware of the effort made by our brother and father farmers.

"The second pole comprises you, workers of the public and private sectors. You have also made many sacrifices. You just said that in the Ivory Coast, salaries have not been reduced, civil servants are paid regularly. Why have we succeeded in doing that?

"It is thanks to the solidity of the two poles: farmers on the one hand; workers of the private and public sectors whose representa-

tives have always approached us leaders with responsible views on the other.

"On the occasion of May Day, you couldn't but ask for what you have asked in your grievances. It is the minimum because you have taken our realities into consideration. These realities are sad but not disheartening.

"We will examine your grievances. You have expressed them in appropriate words to be used between us: You said wish, and not demand. To wish is a noble word. Because in life, the wish is always dependent on the possible.

"For our part, we hope there will be some improvement and an increase in the prices of our products some time this year. What we are sure of is an increase in our production: Farmers continue to produce more. Unfortunately we do not control the prices. We are fighting with the means at our disposal. We will continue to fight so that at least the efforts made by our farmers should be recognized, and so that they will be paid a fair price for their commodities. God will certainly help us. We will then be pleased to reexamine your resolutions.

"You can count on our goodwill. We have reached the limits of the possibilities which the country has put at our disposal to pursue the nation-building efforts with you. We will never be found wanting in goodwill. We will examine your resolutions with the greatest understanding and goodwill. What can be done will be done. What cannot be done will not be done, but clarifications will then be given to your bureau. This is what we have been waiting for to correct the sad situation which we have gone through since the beginning of the crisis. Unfortunately, we are awaiting a 'new impetus.'

"We believe that in 1985 or 1986 at the latest, the Jacqueville oil will give us that 'new impetus.' We are obliged to wait, and God knows why. We have been waiting for our interlocutors since 15 April. Perhaps they will arrive today, or tomorrow.... We are impatient to know when that oil will come out of the sea in Jacqueville to dispel some of your concerns, which we all share. Because these concerns are shared by all families. You cannot exclude us because we are all workers of this country."

## LIBERIA

### Unification Party Misses Registration Deadline

*AB021335 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*0655 GMT 2 May 85*

[Excerpt] The proposed Liberian Unification Party, LUP, has failed the April 30th deadline given by the Special Elections Commission [Secom] to fully meet its financial requirements to operate as a full-fledged political party in country. The chairman of the Special Elections Commission, Ambassador Emmet Harmond, is quoted by yesterday's *MIRROR* newspaper as saying for the fifth time this year, the proposed Liberian Unification Party has failed to meet its financial obligation stipulated by the Special Elections Commission as a preregistration requirement for all political parties.

Two weeks ago, Chairman Harmond told journalists that the April 30th deadline given to the proposed LUP was based on its request to Secom for an additional 1-month grace period in order to finalize its preregistration requirements.

### Projects Development Agreement Signed With PRC

*AB022215 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*2000 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] An agreement for the construction of the Health Ministry and the completion of several Chinese ongoing projects in the country was today signed between the Liberian and Chinese Governments. The projects, estimated at $15 million, also include the expansion of the (?Bataway) rice project in Bong County, the completion of the sports complex in Paynesville, and the extension of J.J. Dawson Hospital in Maryland County. Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman signed for the Liberian Government while the Chinese ambassador to Liberia signed for his government.

Speaking at the ceremony, which was held in the conference room of the Foreign Ministry, Minister Eastman expressed appreciation to the Chinese Government for its assistance in Liberia's development effort and praised the cultural relations existing between the two countries. The Chinese ambassador said his government was pleased to assist Liberia in its development program and hoped both parties would honor the agreement.

## MALI

### Cape Verdian President Arrives for Visit

*AB021718 Bamako Domestic Service in French*
*1500 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Cape Verdian President His Excellency Aristides Maria Pereira arrived today in Bamako for a 48-hour official visit to Mali. In fact, the Cape Verdian presidential aircraft touched down at 1140 local time. Mr Aristides Pereira was welcomed on arrival by General Moussa Traore, the president of the republic, accompanied by Mr Alioune Bond Blondin Beye, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Mr Yaya Bakayoko, the governor of Bamako District. This was in the presence of members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, and members of the diplomatic corps. It must be pointed out that militants of the seven constituencies of Bamako and Kati Districts turned out to welcome the illustrious guest. At the VIP lounge, President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde recalled that his visit will afford him the opportunity to discuss the two countries' common problems with President Moussa Traore.

[Begin recording] [Pereira] First of all, I must start by thanking my brother and friend, President Traore, for this invitation which will give us the opportunity not only to discuss common problems between Mali and Cape Verde but also problems concerning our continent and the world in general. Next, I must express my total satisfaction at being here in Mali, this great country from which we drew great inspiration throughout the period of our liberation struggle and whose brotherly people deserve our admiration.

Finally, I must mention the very fraternal and warm welcome — which conforms with Malian tradition — given us by the Malian people and authorities and especially by our comrade President Traore.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, awhile ago I heard you and your friend President Moussa Traore talking about the rainy season. As a typical Sahelian, does this mean that questions on development of water resources will be at the center of the private talks you will have?

[Pereira] Certainly, as I just said, we have common problems. As a man of the Sahel, it is evident that we will discuss crucial problems concerning our ecological system and economic development. [End recording]

At 1700 the two heads of state will hold private talks at the People's Palace. At the same time, the Cape Verdian minister of rural development, Joao Pereira Silva; the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Aguinaldo Lisboa Ramos; and the secretary of state for social communication will hold talks with their Malian counterparts, namely Minister Mady Diallo, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, and Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang. At 2100 this evening, President Moussa Traore and his guest will exchange toasts at an official reception to be held at the Hotel de l'Amitie. Tomorrow morning, the Cape Verdian presidential delegation will visit the Selengue Dam.

## NIGER

### Agreement Signed With Saudi Development Bank

*AB021518 Niamey Domestic Service in French*
*1200 GMT 2 May 85*

[Excerpt] A loan agreement was signed in Niamey this morning between Niger and the Saudi Development Fund for the financing of a teacher training school project. The loan amounts to almost 4 billion CFA francs. Almoustapha Soumaila, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning, and Shaykh Mohamed al Geza, vice president of the Saudi Development Fund, signed this agreement in the presence of Al-Housseini Mouloul, secretary of state for planning.

## NIGERIA

### Borders To Open Temporarily Beginning 3 May

*AB021552 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1500 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Nigeria's land borders are to be temporarily opened with effect from tomorrow as from 6 o'clock in the morning. This is to enable departing illegal immigrants to leave for their country. The minister of internal affairs, Major General Mohamed Magoro, announced this decision in Lagos today. He said that those using the land borders could travel out in immigration vehicles under escort. People wishing to take this advantage should report to the office of the director of immigration in Lagos or the offices of assistant directors of immigration in the states where they have been residing. Immigration offices in each state and at Lagos headquarters will open for 24 hours for this purpose until the 10th of this month, which is the deadline for the departure of the illegal immigrants.

Major General Magoro reminded all the people concerned that neither the Nigerian currency nor any essential commodity will be allowed to be carried out of the country. In respect of those wishing to depart by air, the minister said that they could now use the naira to purchase their tickets. They are required first to report to immigration offices in the state headquarters where they will be issued with a permit. All airlines have been warned not to sell air tickets to individuals who have not produced a letter of authority from immigration offices to purchase a traveling ticket.

In the meantime, the federal government has appealed to all Nigerians to treat departing aliens with every courtesy and understanding. Nigerians should not try to exploit their brothers and sisters who are leaving the country. A Radio Nigeria correspondent reports that earlier today, a special meeting was held in Lagos between the minister of internal affairs and envoys from some African countries. The envoys involved included those of Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon, and Ivory Coast. Others were Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Benin, and Togo. The meeting took place behind closed doors.

### Minister Meets Envoys

*AB021320 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1200 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] A special meeting between the minister of internal affairs, Major General Mohamed Magoro, and envoys of some African countries began in Lagos today. The meeting, which is being held behind closed doors, is discussing the latest developments on the federal government's deadline on illegal immigrants to regularize their documents or leave the country voluntarily by the 10th of this month.

The federal government had made it clear that it would take necessary steps if its directives on the illegal immigrants was not complied with. The presence of a large number of illegal immigrants has for long constituted a serious problem for the government. Some of such immigrants were said to be connected with criminal activities and religious riots, resulting in the loss of many lives. As of last December, there were 700,000 of such people in the country.

### Officials Compile Lists

*AB021855 Lagos NAN in English 1750 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Lagos, May 2, (NAN) — With only eight days to the expiration of the deadline for illegal immigrants to leave Nigeria, immigration officials have started to compile lists and identify the locations of illegal immigrants, a nation-wide survey by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) has shown. The survey shows that the action of the immigration officials followed reports that some of the illegal immigrants were taking refuge in rural areas to avoid being sent packing.

An illegal immigrant in Kano, Kufo Mensah, told a NAN correspondent that "some rich Nigerians who prefer us (Ghanaians) to Nigerians because we are a source of cheap labour, will protect us." Mensah, who said that he was affected by the 1983 quit order on illegal immigrants said, "most of us were helped back into Nigeria by these big men". He said, "Some of us will wait till May 10 to see what the federal government will do".

A NAN correspondent reports that illegal immigrants were still present in large numbers in Sokoto and the Gwadabawa and Wurno local government areas. The assistant director of immigration for Gongola, Alahji Yakubu Dogara, told contractors in villages, adding "we are trailing them and we will flush them out after the expiration of the deadline".

A NAN correspondent in Jos reports that most of the 3,000 illegal immigrants in Plateau were indifferent to the quit order and that some claimed total ignorance of the order. The correspondent further reports that most of the illegal immigrants in the state were "stark illiterates".

The assistant director of immigrations in Imo, Allison Iyawe, told a NAN correspondent in Owerri that the department had contacted leaders of Hausa communities in the state to assist in locating and identifying Hausa-speaking illegal immigrants who may claim to be Nigerians.

[Words indistinct] in Calabar said that immigration officials in the state would not find it easy to identify illegal immigrants in some sections of the Calabar municipality, Akanpa and Imo areas. According to the correspondent, illegal immigrants in the area and indigenes speak the same language and have the same customs.

In Port Harcourt and Enugu, however, illegal immigrants are said to have shown positive response to the order. The assistant director of immigration in Rivers, Chief A.J. Ebong, told a NAN correspondent that most of the immigrants were either leaving or updating their papers. And in Engugu, the assistant director of immigration for Anambra, Mr Godwin Maduakor, said that although Anambra had a low concentration of illegal immigrants, the few in the state were making inquiries about regularising their papers.

In Abeokuta, NAN correspondent reports that illegal immigrants, most of whom are prostitutes, had left for their various countries leaving most of the hotels in the city vacant. Ghanaian businessmen in Lagos are said to be making arrangements for a mass transportation of their nationals.

## SIERRA LEONE

### Civil Servant Census To Comply With IMF Rules

*AB022155 Paris AFP in French 1821 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Freetown, 2 May (AFP) — The process leading up to the counting of Sierra Leone civil servants, which is scheduled to take place within 48 hours, started this morning. Civil servants have been asked to fill out a special questionnaire which they must submit to their various ministries. This census will enable the authorities to uncover "nonexistent" civil servants who cost the government a great deal of money. About 18 months ago, 98 top-ranking civil servants were dismissed for having, among other things, put fictitious names on the lists of workers, thus causing the government to lose several hundreds of millions of leones in 4 years (6 leones equal $1).

According to an official of the Sierra Leone Finance Ministry, this census will help to reduce the expenses made on the payment of salaries of civil servants — salaries which, at present, cost 18 million leones monthly. This reduction is also one of the conditions set by the IMF for resumption of the suspended financial aid negotiations between the IMF and the (?Sierra Leonian Government).

## TOGO

### Eyadema Meets With Burkina Faso Delegation

*AB021503 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the republic, received a two-member Burkina delegation this morning at the presidential palace in Lome. The two Ouagadougou envoys are Barro Damo, Burkina minister of financial resources, and Barry Djibril, economic advisor of the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, Captain Thomas Sankara. Atsu Koffi Amegah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Koffi Edoh, minister of technical education and professional training, attended this meeting during which the good relations existing between Togo and Burkina were discussed. At the end of the meeting, Minister Barro Damo told the press that he conveyed an oral message from President Sankara to his brother and friend, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema:

[Begin recording] I thank you for the opportunity you are giving me to express myself by way of your great information network; but since I am not a diplomat, I am not familiar with the arts and customs of diplomacy, so I cannot and am not in the habit of disclosing information about talks I have with heads of state and authorities when I am sent to see them. What I can say is merely that I was sent to the RPT founding chairman to give an oral message from his brother and friend, President Thomas Sankara, within the framework of relations of good neighborliness and within the framework of brotherly relations between the two presidents.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank his excellency the president of the Togolese Republic and all his associates who welcomed us on arrival and who have made our visit to Togo a pleasant one. We feel we are in Africa here. We feel at home. I would like to thank them for the welcome they gave to me and my associate, the president's economic advisor. [End recording]

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Johannesburg DAILY MAIL Interviews Machel

*MB300932 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Apr 85 p 25*

[Interview with President Samora Machel by reporters Benjamin Pogrund and Jose Caetano in Maputo -- date not given]

[Text] President Samora Machel began by saying:

"The South Africans, the Asians from Asia, the Africans from Africa and the Europeans from Europe are going to ask: Why did Machel give an interview to the South African press?

"The answer is no, I have not given an interview to the South African press. I have given an interview to a renowned newspaper which is called the *RAND DAILY MAIL*.

"Why did I give the interview to the *RAND DAILY MAIL*? It is a newspaper with history, positive history, a history of struggle in our region, a struggle for democracy, for equality and a newspaper that is at the very root of the anti-apartheid struggle.

"These are the fundamental characteristics of your newspaper and that's why the newspaper is admired by the international community and therefore by all humanity.

"For us the newspaper deserves respect because of its tradition of struggle and its fight for democracy, its struggle for equality, its struggle for all South Africans regardless of their race, of the colour of thier skins, of their social position, and especially regardless of sex.

"The other reason is that we admire courageous journalists. through their voices they have always denounced injustice.

"That's why we have agreed to this interview because you are in the process of being closed down.

"My question is: Who will speak instead of the *RAND DAILY MAIL* from now on?

"The problem is that the *RAND DAILY MAIL* is being closed at a crucial time of the struggle against apartheid, at a time when even the South Africans of all races are becoming conscious that apartheid must end.

"They are conscious that apartheid divides the country, and that if apartheid and the bantustanisation of the country continues there will be no South Africa left."

[Reporter]*The Nkomati Accord: Was it worth it? Or do youhave any regrets?*

[Machel] Only in one aspect: The accord has not yet brought peace like it could have brought. Nevertheless, the signing of the accord constituted an important historical happening.

In the first place, because it initiated an effective process clearing up the relations between states in southern Africa, an area of tension. In the second place, because it demonstrated to the international community the true nature of the process of regional destabilisation, a process which tries to preserve colonialism and racism.

The accord revealed these retrogade forces and the conspiracy which they had organised against our country. It also made clear that these are the forces that are against the true interests of all of our region.

Today it is evident to the world that tension in the region is not the result of any external threat of aggression against South Africa.

The conditions for the creation of an effective and lasting peace, the conditions necessary for progress and development in southern Africa, are now starting to become a reality.

But peace will have to be imposed and defended by us, because it will always be threatened so long as these forces exist in the region and their internal and external actions are not effectively blocked and stopped.

[Reporter]*What about the present attitude of the South African Government: Is it complying with the accord? Could it do more than it is doing for the elimination of the MNR?*

[Machel] In February of this year the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, made a statement saying that there were individuals within South Africa who were violating the Nkomati Accord. So why ask me?

I was not the one who made the statement. It was a member of the South African Government who said it publicly.

We take this point and ask in turn: South Africa, with so many resources, with its high level of technological development, is unable to arrest these individuals violating the Nkomati Accord?

You are South Africans. Is the South African Government ready to comply with the accord?

I signed the agreement with your government. And now you ask me if the South African Government could or should do more to curb the MNR? To me that is information that there is an MNR in South Africa (with loud laughter).

But it is good that the South African Government assumed a commitment so that we can eliminate, for definite, the misunderstandings.

[Reporter]*But the South African Government has since said that it is trying to put a stop to the violations...*

[Machel] Well, that's progress; but the crux of the matter is that, inside my country, the violence is still going on. And so long as violence continues I find it difficult to believe. As long as they (the bandits) continue to assassinate defenceless old men and women, the Nkomati Accord is not working properly. As long as

they continue to assassinate children and to destroy the infrastructures, the accord is not functioning.

The Nkomati Accord has clear objectives: stability, good neighbourliness, nonaggression. This is the essence of the accord.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has complied, fully, with all the provisions of the accord. Clearly so.

[Reporter] *How do you define the present military and security situation in the country? Is the MNR a threat to the security of your government?*

[Machel] Firstly, I want to make something very clear. to the Mozambicans the armed bandits represent only two things: An instrument of aggression which is utilised by foreign forces against our country, and terrorism.

They are fought wherever they are in our country just like another calamity. They are death, destruction, famine, brutality and hate.

The Mozambicans, the armed bandits symbolise retrogression, backwardness, continuation of misery and colonial exploitation.

The whole country sees this very clearly.

They were created in the image of the regimes and forces which utilise them. They copy, in their actions, the norms of behaviour characteristic of those regimes: the total disrespect for human life, the negation of the respect for human life, the negation of the most elementary rights of individuals and groups, the violence, the repression, the humiliation, the blackmail, the fear, the terror and the superstition.

The armed bandits have no social basis whatsoever in the interior of our country. They, themselves, do not represent any threat to the security of the Mozambican Government.

But the problem does not reside there.

The fundamental point is that the infiltrated groups constitute a threat to the security of the citizens and infrastructures, to the security of persons and property in our country.

The system of people's self-defence which we launched in 1982, with the first issues of arms as well as military training for the populations under worse threat and the offensives launched by our Armed Forces, have been resulting in increasing successes being achieved in the process of containing and of cleaning up these groups.

The armed bandits are restricted to the bush, the forest, where they hide like wild animals. This is why their terroristic and sabotage actions occur along the roads and railway lines as outlaws that they are, and against public transport, buses, civilian vehicles, cargo and passenger trains, against bridges, powerlines, or simply along the roads.

These groups have only two alternatives: either to surrender, with their arms, in terms of the amnesty which we announced at the end of 1983, and follow the same example as that of hundreds of others during the last few months, or they will be annihilated by the fire of our arms and by the hate of our people.

There are no other possible alternatives.

[Reporter] *Does this mean that Mozambique has hardened its attitude in relation to the MNR rebels, and no longer sees the Nkomati Accord as the main factor in the fight against them?*

[Machel] Our position was always, like now, a position of intransigent defence of our independence and sovereignty, against foreign intervention in any of its forms and against terrorism and violence.

There are various types of armed bandits. Those who act in the exterior of the country and those who were infiltrated and who, in groups, spread violence and destruction.

Among the objectives of the Nkomati Accord is the neutralisation of the external groups and the ending of logistical support for, and the manipulation of, the groups acting in the interior.

At the time of the signature of the accord we were conscious that, in itself and certainly not immediately, it would not have ended the actions of the armed bandits in our country. But it is clear that they cannot survive without support and leadership from the outside.

This fact was once again demostrated during the past year: the intensity of the actions of the armed bandits rises sharply immediately after violations of the border, and drops, until they practically cease, when there are no incursions.

[Reporter] *In your opinion, who is responsible for the cotninuing support given to the MNR?*

[Machel] As I said already, the armed bandits do not have any internal social basis in Mozambique and cannot survive without external support.

The armed bandits acting against Mozambique continue, today, to be supported by forces who aim at preserving racism and colonialism in southern Africa. These forces exist not only in the region but are also represented in many capitals of Western countries. Of these, Portugal is the main base.

The forces support and use the armed gangs, support the terrorism in our country against our people and, in many instances against the citizens of their countries living here, in order to achieve their main objective: the recolonisation of Mozambique.

When, eventually, measures are taken in these countries, just like they were taken against European terrorism and against those supporting it, then a decisive step would have been taken towards the ending of the climate of intranquility and tension in southern Africa. Until the, peace will always be threatened.

[Reporter] *Mozambique will commemorate the 10th anniversary of its independence in June. What are the main achievements?*

[Machel] In the first place we have consolidated the unity of all Mozambicans, independently of race, of language group, of origin, or of religion. Today in our country, in effect, the tribe, the region and the race are disappearing and the Mozambican nation is being born.

We have undertaken a wide transformation of society in the political, social, cultural and economic aspects.

In our country, the power is the people. The people are in power and exercise it in the people's assemblies, in the governments — national, provincial, district, etc — and municipalities, in the people's tribunals, in the unions and mass organisations, in the people's militias, in the cooperatives and in the collectives constituted at all levels and in all sectors.

In the people's assemblies, at varying levels, we have more than 40,000 deputies elected in all our country.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, everyone without any distinction whatsoever, has the same rights and obligations.

We liberated the women who were oppressed and discriminated against.

We liberated the religions traditionally repressed and persecuted by Portuguese colonialism. Such as Islam, Protestantism and Hinduism.

In the first 10 years of our independence we achieved important successes in the transformation of the living conditions of the people.

In the education sector, we have reduced by more than 20 percent the very high percentage of illiteracy which colonialism bestowed on us, and the school population in our country has quadrupled. At the time of indepndence, in June 1975, the illiteracy rate was 95 percent. In our university the majority of students are today sons and daughters of workers and peasants.

Medicine, including surgical operations, is free. Health care has been extended to the country and we have conducted the general vaccination of our entire population, which was the first ever on a national scale.

In the field of justice, in addition to having created the people's tribunals throughout the country, we have instituted the principle and practice of free legal aid.

Thousands of houses have been built and improved under the auspices of our policy of supporting self-construction. More than 300,000 families have benefited from housing and accompanying supportive infrastructures and services.

During this first decade of independence we built up our modern defence and security forces, capable of defending the motherland, its territory and the revolution.

In the economic field, we have had to face grave problems: the sabotage of the colonials, the imperialistic aggression, the natural calamities and the effects of the international economic crisis.

Yet despite this, there were fundamental advances towards the future:

We formed Mozambican cadres, we increased the size of irrigated land, we widened the electricity network, we undertook the geological survey of the entire country, we increased the fishing production and created a merchant navy.

In addition, we have launched strategic projects in the fields of energy, mining, irrigation, industry, forestry, textiles, metal and mechanics, etc.

Our economy has viability. Our economy has international credibility.

We have an incorruptible leadership team, we have projects and defined priorities, we have clear plans for the projected takeoff of our economy.

We could also talk of many other achievements of which colonialism failed to realise even 10 percent in 500 years of domination.

These achievements were achieved despite the banditry supported by you (South Africa) which is destroying schools, trains and roads.

If you had not sent armed bandits to us, and if it had not been for the armed aggressions from the then southern Rhodesia, where would Mozambique be today?

[Reporter] *And the failures?*

[Machel] Yes, we had them. They were inevitable. If we had not committed mistakes we would not have been a government. This would have been a paradise.

But we have learnt from our mistakes, our many mistakes.

There are states with 2,000 years of existence who still commit mistakes, in some cases worse than the mistakes committed by us.

Some of our mistakes were elementary but those nations with long histories have committed theirs a long time ago and that's why they are so surprised when we committed ours.

They forget that we emerged from the rule of colonialism less than 10 years ago. We were slaves in our own country and it was as such that we took over power.

We have created our own laws. We do not want to copy. Not from the British Constitution, nor from the Italian nor even from the Tanzanian, which is an ally of ours, because we are not Tanzanians, we are Mozambicans. So how could we not have made mistakes?

There are only two kinds of people who do not commit mistakes. Those who have not yet been born and those who are already dead.

Does our government commit mistakes? Of course, involuntary ones, elementary ones, but they happen through the normal process of work. But there is an effort to rectify those mistakes. There is an ongoing effort to avoid abuses of power. Because this would be the biggest mistake.

[Reporter] *To what extent have Mozambique's socialist objectives changed since independence?*

[Machel] The socialist objectives of Frelimo, of our state and of our society are enshrined in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique and were reaffirmed in the third and fourth congresses of our party.

Here there shall not be any misunderstanding. We are building socialism which signifies food for all, education and health services for all, proper housing for all and the participation of all the decision-making process at both local and national levels.

This is socialism. It is not an abstract thing and there isn't one unique model for all countries.

Some of our socialistic objectives have been achieved and are irreversible.

The point of your question is a different one, and it has to do with the image that is portrayed of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the exterior. It is said in some Western countries that Mozambique has changed.

When we proclaimed our independence we stated that we wanted relations with all countries, Western countries included. This is not a new policy.

What happened was that some Western governments could not understand world relations outside the perspective of East-West conflict and therefore tried to isolate the People's Republic of Mozambique.

But other Western governments co-operated with us and today are among our main trading partners.

Others took some time to understand that the decisions of the People's Republic of Mozambique are made in Maputo and that we are unwaveringly sovereign. But they eventually understood, changed their approach and started co-operating with us.

We correct our mistakes in order to defend our national interests and the building of socialism. They corrected theirs to defend their national interests. This is right.

What is not right is to claim that they had not committed any mistakes. We are not hypocrites. When we err we admit we erred. They, when they err and afterwards correct their errors, say that it was us that changed.

You know, time is necessary. Colonialism is still a very recent experience. There still exists the arrogance of former colonisers in the Western mentality. They try to adapat to the new world that is rising but do not have the humility and the dignity of admitting that this is how they behave because that would harm the image they have of themselves as the pivots of the globe and as immutable fountains of truth.

[Reporter] *Mozambique's attitude towards South Africa, and yours in particular Mr President, has been innovative in international relations, especially in Africa. How would you define your attitude, specially in relation to white South Africans?*

[Machel] It is not a matter of a case of innovation. We were always clear in our analyses of the South African Republic since the time of the armed struggle for national liberation.

For us, for Frelimo, the Republic of South Africa exists, is recognised internationally and is represented in many countries and international organisations.

This conclusion has nothing to do with the fact that we condemn, intransigently so, the practice of apartheid and support politically, morally, and diplomatically the legitimate aspirations of the South African people and support the African National Congress.

We distinguish, therefore, three aspects: the South African nation, the state, and its racist ideology.

As far as we are concerned the South African nation is constituted by men and women of all races, without distinction of whatever kind, of place of origin, of the colour of their skin, of language group or religion. Like any other African nation, like Mozambique, the South African nation is a nation in the building.

This building process is of necessity done against all divisions, against racism, against tribalism which was used by colonialism and which apartheid tries to consolidate in the most diverse forms.

The South African nation is the result of the identity which is emerging from this struggle. It is in this perspective that we see and always saw the South African reality.

The colour of the skin is irrelevant.

In the last population census which we undertook in Mozambique, we did not even identify the members of our population by their races. If you ask me, for example, how many whites or blacks there are in Mozambique today I could not answer because I don't know. This kind of information is of no interest to us. They are all Mozambicans, this is our motherland, this is the Mozambican nation we are building.

To the white South Africans, and especially Afrikaans- speaking South Africans, I would say: You are Africans! Feel as South Africans! Try to overcome past resentments and grudges.

All countries and nations have had internal problems and solved them. But they did not solve them by dividing the country. They did not eliminate their proplems by re-organising the division of their people in ethnic groups.

Have you watched cows being milked? How many different colours of cows are there? Some are black with white spots, others white, or brown but they all produce white milk.

This is my message for you to take to all South Africans.

The peoples of every continent have the same aspirations — which are freedom, well-being, peace and justice.

[Reporter] *Do you believe that South African apartheid and Marxist Mozambique can live side by side in peace?*

[Machel The question should not be this because the essential contradiction is not between apartheid and Marxism but between apartheid and humanity.

We are anti-racists and that's why we condemn apartheid. Every country in the world condemns apartheid — socialists, capitalists, developed and underdeveloped countries. With racism there is no possible co-existence.

What you should have asked is: "Can a socialist Mozambique and a capitalist South Africa co-exist?" Yes. We can and we must co-exist. We can and we should have relations of good neighbourliness.

All over the world socialist and capitalist countries try to co-exist on the basis of mutual respect and no interference in their internal affairs. We support this world effort. We have a policy of actively promoting the non-confrontation between states of different socio-economic systems.

### Portuguese Party Official Comments on MNR

*MB020754 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 May 85*

[Text] Following his 12-day visit to Mozambique, Dr Joao Gomes, a deputy to the republic's Assembly and a leading member of the ruling Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP] returned to Portugal today. Speaking to newsmen in Maputo yesterday, Dr Joao Gomes said that Mozambique needed to restore peace to recuperate its economy. To achieve this objective, it is necessary that we all give our support and we are ready to do so. He also spoke about relations between the two countries:

[Begin recording] For some time during these 10 years, our relations were not as good and as strong as we would have liked them to be. I think that a number of our leaders at the highest level — here I should like to refer to people like President Ramalho Eanes and Dr Mario Soares, both as prime minister and the leader of the PSP, as well as a number of other leaders — have always had the best of personal and political relations with Mozambican leaders and President Samora Machel in particular. However, despite these excellent relations which have always been maintained at the level of the two states, our relations have not always been as friendly, cordial, and as strong as they could and should have been. I have said on several occasions during my current visit, and I am forced to say it again, that unfortunately there are some political forces — forces of the right and extreme right — in Portugal who have done a lot through their statements and writings to spoil the relations existing between our two states and peoples.

I think that for some time now, we have been seriously and honestly carrying out efforts to overcome these difficulties. The PSP, through a number of its national figures, has been making concrete steps to clear up the air between the PSP and Frelimo. As a matter of fact, my visit here, as well as that of Dr Fonseca, are also an expression of this approximation and desire to clear up doubts and overcome any difficulties. I think that at this period, this work has been accomplished and conditions have been met for an understanding between brothers and sovereign states, as we are, and we will be able to cooperate on this basis. [End recording]

The Portuguese government is restraining the activities in Portugal of Portuguese elements connected with armed banditry in Mozambique. This is what Dr Joao Gomes said in reply to a question on the activities in Portugal of the so-called leaders of the armed banditry:

[Begin recording] Initially, there were some misinterpretations — some positions were less clear. I can say from reliable sources that the Portuguese authorities, namely the Portuguese Government, has ordered a study of what it can do from the judicial point of view against elements who are responsible for these activities in Portugal or who collaborate with the MNR. As it has always been said: We in Portugal presently are a democracy, a democracy where the means of communications are totally free. Obviously it is very difficult in a democracy to limit the information organs from circulating certain views or certain positions. But, as you are aware with regard to this issue, important steps have been taken — the Portuguese authorities have already actively intervened and I must say that it is because of this that Evo Fernandes cannot presently reenter Portugal. He does not want to return to Portugal because if he tries he will be arrested because there is already a lawsuit against him in which he is accused of attempts against the lives of Portuguese citizens in Mozambique. If need be, the Portuguese authorities are ready to see approved a new legislation, a more rigorous legislation to restrain any kind of MNR activity or activities by individuals connected with the MNR in the Portuguese territory. We feel that the means that we presently possess are sufficient. It is a fact that Evo Fernandes cannot reenter Portugal and the hunt for elements who are considered to be responsible for this kind of acts will be intensified. [End recording]

It is worth reminding our listeners that Dr Joao Gomes has already returned to Portugal this morning. While in Mozambique, he delivered to President Samora Machel a message from Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, and was received by senior party and government officials with whom he discussed a number of issues of common interest. Also significant were his working contacts with Maputo and Beira health sectors, as well as with missionaries established in the country.

**Cooperation Agreement Signed With CPSU's Gustov**
*MB022000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The Frelimo Party and the CSPU signed a cooperation agreement for 1985-86 in Maputo this evening. Joaquim Chissano, Frelimo secretary for external relations, and Ivan Gustov, chairman of the CPSU Control Committee, signed the agreement.

We must stress that the cooperation agreement signed today follows another signed on 18 November 1980 between the two parties.

## NAMIBIA

**DIE RUPUBLIKEIN on Nonaligned View on RSA Plan**
*MB301404 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Apr 85 p 6*

[Editorial: "Counterattack"]

[Text] The ballyhoo over South-West Africa/Namibia at the so-called nonaligned nations' gathering in New Delhi attests to everything but nonalignment!

In the protest against the Republic of South Africa and the transitional government, which was worked out and asked for by this territory's own interim government, there was no a single word or phrase we have not been hearing for years on end.

It is and remains the language of the Marxists, of SWAPO, of the Soviet marionettes in the United Nations and their ilk. The fact that SWAPO itself was represented at the gathering makes it easy to understand why everything that happens to the good of the territory should be condemned so forcefully.

The question, ironically, is: What right has India (or any other country in the whole concoction) to make greater demands over South-West Africa then the inhabitants themselves? It is simply too absurd for words that each and every one should be able to discuss us except ourselves. We have, apparently, nothing to say — not about the system of government we want, nor about way we want to survive in our own country.

And that is nonsense. In this country it is the voice and wishes of our own people that counts. And that is that.

If SWAPO must have a say in the future of the country, let it have a say in relation to the support it has. But to be the sole representative? On what grounds could it claim that? There are no grounds for such demands, except the grounds it was taught by the Marxists — and those grounds are simple: Let the minority provoke a revolution until they come to power by violence. And then no one else is allowed a say. It is behind this vicious propaganda that the nonaligned nations take their stand. What we do know is that they were not speaking on our behalf. We were not invited to state our views — as we did to SWAPO. That organization is always being invited to sit at conference tables as an equal of our parties.

When this territory's own government is instituted, the conscience of the international community will well and truly be pricked. There is no doubt about that. But it will not be any good to direct the fight to the outside world; we will also have to address the issue here at home. Those who believe that we can make a breakthrough on the outside, without any achievement being made internally, are living in a fool's paradise.

We will have to create a dispensation that cannot be faulted — or, at any rate, improve on the present one. Anyone who opposes this is not a friend of South-West Africa/Namibia; he is a danger. Anyone who plays into the hands of the enemy by conducting petty politics is a security risk to our country.

When we begin the attack on the outside world, we must be sure that internally we are cleansed. It will not benefit us if we try to convince the world of our worth while we still have some skeletons in the closet. Only when we have cleaned out our own house can we become aggressive.

Enough faults have been pointed out to us in our own country already; it is time we begin to raise a finger on behalf of the millions of oppressed in the world. Because, make no mistake about it: Nujoma's closest allies are basically a bunch of oppressors.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Survey Notes Pre-Nkomati Accord Aid Given to MNR**
*MB021130 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1104 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] London, May 3, SAPA — South Africa supplied the Mozambique National Resistance Movement with a "massive supply drop" around the time the Nkomati Accord between the two countries was signed in March last year, according to a report issued in London today.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies [IISS], an independent and respected research organisation, adds that South Africa "also seems to have allowed" more than 1,500 trained MNR personnel to enter Mozambique with their weapons before it closed the movement's camps in the Transvaal.

In its annual strategic survey dealing with the worldwide military situation, the IISS reports on southern Africa: "For Mozambique the results of Nkomati have already proved politically embarrassing as well as disappointing, since attacks by MNR have actually increased in number and intensity since March 1984. This resurgence was the result of South Africa's decision to provde the MNR with a massive supply drop around the time the Nkomati Accord was signed."

But it notes that since that time "Pretoria has made apparently sincere efforts to honour the terms of Nkomati, and even to cure MNR activities in Mozambique."

It says that after press reports in December that arms were reaching the MNR via Saudi Arabia and the Comor Islands, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, visited both states to urge them

to prevent such flights. "In spite of these efforts, however, in late December President Samora Machel accused South Africa of dishonouring the Nkomati Accord, and the accord looked to be badly frayed," it concluded.

Dealing with the SWA/Namibian situation, the survey says the South African Government decided to release from jail the SWAPO founder, Mr Andimba Toiva ja Toiva, because it hoped he could be persuaded to join one of the internal parties and perhaps bring about a split in the SWAPO leadership.

"Toivo, however, immediately denounced the internal parties and was later made secretary-general of SWAPO, which has been strengthened, not weakened, by his return to Namibian politics," it states.

The survey reports that South Africas domestic problems were accompanied by a "sharp deterioration" in relations with the West. Increasing anti-apartheid pressures in the United States led President Reagan to call on Pretoria to begin a dialogue with blacks, stop their forced removals and end detention without trial and the long imprisonment of black political opponents.

It notes that opposition in Washington and other world capitals was further fuelled by the killing of black marchers in Langa and rioting. "Although there seemed little doubt that the authorities would be able to bring the disturbance under control, this latest manifestation of South African insensitivity was certain to have considerable effect abroad," it says.

The editor of the survey, Mr Sidney Bearman, told a press conference in London that he considered the American administration was under "considerable pressure" to take a stronger line against apartheid. He forecast: "I think this will lead to a change of tune, while underlying policy will not change. We will hear more public expression."

The survey does not hold out much hope for a regional peace settlement in southern Africa. "Economic and diplomatic pressures on Mr Botha to reach accommodation on Namibia are not yet strong enough to overcome South Africa's long-standing opposition to a SWAPO-dominated Namibia," it says. "Nor is SWAPO ready to accept the emasculated political role offered by Pretoria."

It cites two issues which it considers will continue to obstruct the prospects — the future of Mr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement in Angola "on which neither South Africa nor Angola has yet shown any flexibility" and the activities of the MNR "which seems almost certain to continue its depredations inside Mozambique, despite the apparent withdrawal of its South African sponsorship."

The main thrust of the survey deals with East-West relations, stating the principal question posed during 1984 was whether either side used the year fruitfully to prepare a fresh approach to resolving the problems between them. "Unfortunately, neither the course of events in 1984 nor the exchanges in the early months of 1985 raise much hopes for a position answer," it says.

"While there were few signs of progress towards solving outstanding East-West problems there were even fewer regarding peace in troubled regions — the nature of the U.S.-USSR relationship made it easier for each to decry the others meddling than to discuss solutions to the problems of these troubled areas.

"External powers cannot usually command peace in the Middle East, Latin America, Asia or Africa, but they can sometimes provide an ipmetus for it. Regretfully, there was all too little sign of this in 1984."

### UDF, AZAPO Fail To Attend Tutu 'Peace Talks'

*MB020942 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0925 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — The proposed peace talks which were to be hosted by the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, in Soweto last night fizzled out when executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) and the United Democratic Front (UDF) did not turn up. Members of Kwazulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement and members of the UDF-affiliated Soweto Youth Congress attended the meeting.

The UDF sent a letter to Bishop Tutu saying that it could not attend the meeting because it was called at short notice and affiliates could not be contacted to give the mandate to attend the meeting. AZAPO said it received no formal invitation to attend the meeting and was already committed to May Day meetings which it had organised.

Bishop Tutu, who was at the Ipelegeng Community Centre for the meeting with about 10 other clergymen from different churches, said the meeting would be called again soon.

### Lusaka Radio Freedom Comments on UDF, AZAPO Rift

*MB030730 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English*
*1700 GMT 2 May 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Tonight we say our strength lies in united action. In present day South Africa we are dealing with a dangerous and perfidious enemy, who will go to any lengths to sow seeds of disunity within the black liberation movement. The racist enemy is known to have engaged in all sorts of smear campaigns to discredit the whole black solidarity movement.

The Boers are once again banging loudly the drum of confrontation between the forces that are poised against their illegal rule over the black majority. Organizations in question at the present are the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organization.

Here we have in mind reports that pamphlets purported to be from the two organizations are circulating in the Rand [Witwatersrand] area. It is alleged that the UDF and AZAPO are attacking each other over policy matters. A question arises as to how do such pamphlets go out to the streets to simulta-

neously, as if the UDF had known that pamphlets from AZAPO were coming out, and it immediately prepared itself for a counterattack.

It is common knowledge that the two organizations do have their points of disagreement. However, these do not warrant that they should go out of their way to attack each other in the manner which has delighted our enemy. It is apparent that the enemy himself has taken advantage of these known differences by printing the pamphlets with a view to exacerbating the constradictions.

It is known even to the enemy that the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has offered to mediate between the UDF and AZAPO, so that the two organizations could iron out their differences. We do not rule out the fact that the Boers immediately moved in by pamphleteering, to preempt any positive outcome of such talks as might take place with Bishop Tutu's mediation. Obviously, any amicable solution of the problem between the UDF and AZAPO would be to the enemy's disadvantage. [Word indistinct] unity of antiracist forces inside our country is the last thing the Boers would like to see.

Let us look at two issues that are but some of the most topical in South Africa today. All antiapartheid forces are bracing themselves for vigorous campaigning against the proposed tour of racist South Africa by the New Zealand Rugby Union. If, by the time the All Blacks come to South Africa, the oppressed are at each other's throats, then the tour would continue with the tranquility the racists wish for.

The present upsurge in the black townships in many areas of the country does not in the least comfort our enemy. His puppet institutions in African townships are increasingly coming under attack, and black policemen and councillors are being harassed, forced to evacuate the townships or resign their posts. Indeed, the country is increasingly becoming ungovernable. The masses of the struggling people are ever marching forward to freedom.

In this situation, the Pretoria enemy is not going to sit back. It is definitely not enough for him to have marshalled his armies to the townships to intimidate people and quell the current upsurge. He will try by all means to disunite the forces that have so ferociously attacked him everywhere. He could plant agents for [word indistinct] in our midst to carry out his dirty work. Even if, in some instances, UDF members have petrol-bombed AZAPO houses and vice versa, that the hand of the enemy may also be at play cannot be ruled out. When we begin to fight among ourselves, it is the enemy who rejoices and he is the one who will benefit. Those who are doing the work of the enemy should [words indistinct]. Petrol bombs and other weapons should not be used against other democratic forces. They are meant for police and soldiers who are occupying our townships. They are meant to be used against puppets and whoever is on the side of the enemy. Let all our energies be dedicated towards the destruction of the oppressive South African Government. Our enemy is heavily armed, and he wants to crush the whole liberation movement.

In our situation as African people, intensifying strife and disunity is a luxury we cannot afford. United we stand, divided we fall. Our strength lies in united action. There are still fierce battles of liberation that lie ahead. Let us prepare ourselves and join in these battles as a united people. Let us guard against the enemy's divisive ploys, of whatever nature. Talks about urban Africans and bantustan Africans are meant to divide us. That urban Africans will have greater say in the running of their affairs, or they might end up having a share in parliament, like those who have accepted the tricameral parliament, and the like, is a bait we cannot swallow. The call was long heard from our forefathers who founded the ANC, that for us to confront the enemy, let us be united. Let us forget about all feuds, jealousy, and animosity. Forward to victory.

## Minister Le Grange Discusses Security, Unrest

*MB021630 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 1 May 85*

[Interview with Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange by Riaan Nel on the "News Focus" program presented by A.J. Scholtz]

[Text] The lingering disturbances in the eastern Cape and other parts of the country have again raised questions about the security situation in the country, the manner in which the police have handled the disturbances, and the effectiveness of communication between communities. Mr Louis le Grange, the minister of law and order, referred to these issues in parliament this week during the debate on his budget. The questions surrounding the police actions during unrest situations will only be answered when the Kannemeyer Commission has presented its findings. At the end of the debate on the law and order budget, Riaan Nel of our parliamentary staff directed some of these worrying questions at Mr Le Grange.

[Begin recording] [Nel] Mr Le Grange, what is your opinion of the security situation in the country at the moment?

[Le Grange] I think the situation is calming down considerably. It is still serious, but all the indications are that there is leveling off, even though the eastern Cape situation is still overheated, and we are doing everything to bring greater peace and calm to that area.

[Nel] Are there any indications as to who are responsible for the disturbances?

[Le Grange] Well, it is difficult to identify a body or person directly as such, but there are two main groupings I would identify. Firstly, there is the South African Communist Party [SACP] ANC alliance, if one could identify it in that way. Secondly, there is what I would call the noncollaboration grouping, namely the United Democratic Front [UDF] and its affiliated organizations, the Naitonal Forum Committee, as well as some radical trade unions. I think one could take that as a broad grouping of the bodies involved in the situation.

[Nel] Both you and the state president have recently referred to the connection between the UDF, the ANC, and the SACP. Is there any evidence of this?

[Le Grange] Yes. We have no doubt about the connection between these organizations, and I can assure you than neither the state president nor I would make such an allegation without having a well-founded basis for it.

[Nel] But what evidence is there of this?

[Le Grange] Well, I, and the state president — in his speech he read quotations from certain documents to the assembly. In the past few weeks I have on more than one occasion quoted from official documents and publications of the SACP and the ANC, and others, which indicated a link between these different organizations, and their interest in each others' involvement in South Africa.

[Nel] Don't you think it may be unrealistic to blame only the UDF, for example, and the ANC, for the present unrest situation?

[Le Grange] We are not doing that, because it is not only the UDF. It is the UDF through a whole series of its affiliated organizations. You are aware that the UDF has a few hundred organizations, and a great number of them are to a lesser or greater extent involved in this unrest situation. A large number of organizations under the umbrella of the UDF are involved.

[Nel] But would you agree that there are real and genuine grievances among the black community?

[Le Grange] Of course. On more than one occasion I have said so. In several speeches I identified the main grievances, the political reasons, which can lead to frustration among the blacks. I did so openheartedly. I identified a whole lot of economic factors. There are also a variety of social factors which can be pinpointed, and to which serious attention must be given, which can be cited as reasons, rightly or wrongly, for frustrations among people, and which can lead — under certain circumstances, if people want to misuse them — to a situation of unrest.

[Nel] You said in parliament that revolution is being instigated in more sophisticated ways thatn in the past. What did you mean by that?

[Le Grange] The instigators are, in the first place, more experienced. It is quite clear that they are receiving good advice on how to do things. Their methods, too, show that they are more sophisticated, and this makes it more difficult to get a given situation under control in a more limited period of time.

[Nel] You indicated that there are those who would like to see the police losing control over the unrest situation. Does this mean that they have succeeded in this in any way?

[Le Grange] No. That is one of the main aims of these people involved, to disrupt law and order. That is one of their main aims. But I can assure you that in no way have they succeeded in doing so, and we are also absolutely determined that this will not happen in South Africa. Law and order will be maintained.

[Nel] Why is it that policemen, and especially black policemen, have recently become the target of attacks?

[Le Grange] Well, the black policemen, just like the councillors in the black local authorities or community councils, are among the primary target groups. For that reason, they are trying to intimidate the black policemen in the black areas to such an extent — by means of murders committed against them, burning their homes, attacks on their families. All these forms of intimidation are aimed at the police and at the councillors, so that law and order would be jeopardized, and in order that the basis of local authority will be destroyed.

[Nel] Are the police doing enough to protect these people?

[Le Grange] I think so, but it is a very difficult task. You must realize that there are hundreds, if not well over a thousand, councillors and others involved in this sphere who could justify protection just in the present unrest areas. There are a very large number of policemen who are living in these areas too. So, to be able to protect them all individually, as one would in isolated cases, is an impossible task, on account of manpower and logistical circumstances. But I think, taking everything into account, we are not only doing our best, but we have succeeded to a great extent in providing the necessary protection.

[Nel] Mr Le Grange, you have recently been sharply criticized about the police handling of unrest situations. Are there any grounds for this criticism?

[Le Grange] One has to accept that there is no country in the world of which I am aware, where the police are involved in controlling unrest and are given credit by all in their handling of the situation. Those on the side of the people causing the unrest, or who, for whatever reason, are not well disposed towards the police, will always find reasons to blame the police, without pointing a finger at those causing the unrest. I am not making an excuse. I just wanted to cite that as a point at issue. We are very much aware of that, but I can say without hesitation that much time has been spent in the last few years to make sure that the police are well equipped to handle and control an unrest situation. Our men have been properly trained according to the latest methods available to us or methods we have learned about, and there are very clear, comprehensive instructions which have been issued to all members of the force for some time, and of which they are aware. So, I have no hesitation in justifying or defending this aspect of our involvement to anyone.

[Nel] Are you satisfied with the control exercised over the police during unrest situations?

[Le Grange] Yes, well, one could emphasize several aspects in that regard, but I am satisfied that the basics are being handled correctly. The officers in command of such situations are officers who have been specially trained in riot control. They are men of experience, they are qualified men, and I am prepared to accept the discretion they exercise in given circumstances, because that will be based on experience and on merit. But, of course, it can happen that, in retrospect, one can be critical of certain events during a riot situation. But then one has to judge the event in perspective and try to put oneself in the position of the officer who, at the time of the given circumstances, had to judge the situation.

[Nel] Mr Le Grange, you have yourself admitted that the present situation of unrest is disturbing. Do you, then, mean that this situation can be brought under control only by action on the part of the security forces?

[Le Grange] No, I don't think so, and that is why I made a sincere plea in parliament yesterday — as I have also done in the past, in conjunction with the appeals made very earnestly by the state president in parliament a few weeks ago — that all leaders, all opinion makers, in the different communities, national as well as local, must do everything to communicate with one another, to identify the problems for one another — the problems I identified for you earlier, the problem areas — and to discuss them and to look for the solutions to these problems.

[Nel] Is there any important role for the police in this regard?

[Le Grange] Definitely. The police are an important cog in the machinery, because the police are the ones who have to create the atmosphere of peace in which the dialogue can be positively conducted, meaningfully conducted, and with good results. But one cannot conduct a meaningful dialogue if you have no law and order.

[Nel] Rightly or wrongly, the image of the police has been damaged recently. Is anything being done about this?

[Le Grange] Yes, it is true that our image has been damaged a bit recently. There is no doubt about that. We all regret that very much. There is not a single member of the force who does not regret the extent of the damage we have suffered. But we are all determined to ensure that the one single incident in which we are at present involved will not prevent us, in the long term, from doing our best, positively, and with the right spirit, in the interests of maintaining law and order — as we have done in the past. Of that there is no doubt. [End recording]

**Kannemeyer Commission Concludes Inquiry**
*MB030641 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 May 85*

[Text] The inquiry of the Kannemeyer Commission into the shooting in Langa near Uitenhage in March has ended. Before adjourning the commission for the last time, Mr Justice Kannemeyer thanked officials and counsel for their help. He said he would now prepare a report to be submitted to the state president Mr P.W. Botha. He did not know how long the report would take to compile, although the commission's brief was one of urgency.

Earlier Mr Peter Gastrow of the Progressive Federal Party said that policemen and police offices had failed dismally on 21 March to meet standing police operating procedures. Mr Gastrow said there was evidence that some of the policemen involved had not known who their superiors were or who was responsible for issuing equipment. Police had not acted in a disciplined or purposeful manner and he believed it probable that the Uitenhage police district commander, Lieutenant Colonel F.A. Pretorius, had given a disputed order that teargas, rubber bullets, and birdshot should not be carried on police vehicles patrolling black residential areas.

Delivering his closing argument shortly before the commission adjourned to consider its report, Mr Wim Trengove, who represented the families of some of the people killed in the shooting, said there was strong evidence of a deliberate and well-orchestrated police conspiracy to tell a fabricated story about the incident. He said police evidence on certain crucial aspects of the confrontation was clearly false.

Replying to Mr Trengove's submission, the senior counsel for the minister of law and order, Mr Chris Jansen, said the allegation of a police conspiracy was a very serious one. He said Mr Trengove had attributed criminal actions to the police and that there was absolutely no substantiation in the suggestion that the police had conspired to conceal evidence.

Mr Jansen said the police officers involved had seen many years experience and that he could not accept that they would plan such a poor conspiracy as that outlined by Mr Trengove. Mr Jansen said if the police had wanted to fabricate evidence they could have provided far more weapons and petrol bombs at the scene. These could also have been placed much nearer to the casspirs. He said Mr Trengove's suggestion constituted a very serious reflection on the integrity of the police and he asked Mr Kennemeyer in his capacity as chairman of the commission to reject any suspicion of a conspiracy.

**Botha Refuses Farmers' Corn Price Increase**
*MB021828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has refused to grant an increase of the producers' price of maize. The decision was announced after a meeting with representatives of the SA Agricultural Union [SAAU] and the National Maize Producers Organisation, NAMPO, at his Tuynhuys office in Cape Town today.

The farmers' representatives afterwards described the meeting as "agressive" and said they were dissatisfied with the state president's decision.

Mr Botha, who was assisted by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, the minister of agriculture, economics and water affairs, Mr Geryling Wentzel, his deputy, Mr G.J. Kotze and the minister of agriculture and water supply in the Minister's Council of the House of Assembly, Mr Sarel Hayward, issued a statement afterwards.

The president warned the maize industry to be careful not to price itself out of the market and reminded the representatives that an extremely high increase — 28 percent for yellow maize and 30 per cent for white maize — in the producers' price had been granted last year under exeptionally difficulty circumstances.

NAMPO had, in writing, confirmed that it would not use last year's increases as a basis for further increases this year, he said. He also pointed out to them that, following on representations of the SAAU and recommendations of the Jacobs Committee, an

additional R100 million had been made available to assist farmers in the drought stricken summer rainfall areas.

The price of maize affected the greater part of the rest of agriculture and the farmers in other sectors were also entitled to fair treatment, Mr Botha said.

The representatives, on leaving the president's office, were clearly dissatisfied. "We will make our decision tomorrow when we meet in Klerksdorp," one said.

The maize farmers have scheduled a mass meeting in Klerksdorp but the minister of agriculture, economics and water affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, has made it clear during debate in parliament that he did not consider the meeting as having decisionmaking powers and he was not prepared to be present.

The full text of the state president's statement follows:

"The president told the organisations of the delegation that he has thoroughly taken cognisence of their representations for an increase in the producers' price of maize.

"In view of current economic circumstances, the government cannot however comply with the request.

"The president pointed out to the delegation that last year, under exceptionally difficult circumstances, the government granted an extemely high increase of 28 percent in the netproducers price of yellow maize and 30 percent of the net producers price of white maize.

"NAMPO then indicated in writing that they accepted last year's price will not be used as a basis to fix the price of maize for this year.

"The president further pointed out that the price of maize affected the greater part of the rest of agriculture and that farmers in the other farming sectors are also entitled to fair treatment.

"Therefore the government cannot favour one sector of agriculture at the expence of the rest of the agriculture sectors and the country as a whole.

"The maize industry must be careful not to outprice itself from the market.

"The president indicated that strong representations had been received from the SAAU with regard to further aid for the summer rainfall sowing regions.

"The representations were carefully considered by the Jacobs Committee who made recommendations to the government.

"The president informed the chairman of the SAAU that the government consequently decided to make available an additional ammount of R100 million in order to assist farmers in these drought stricken regions who still experienced problems, especially as regarded carry-over debts and production financing.

"Further investigations are being conducted to establish to what extent the government can assist with fodder subsidies.

"The president finally called on the delegation to cooperate in the best interest of the maize farmers of the whole country.

"The government still accepts the SAAU as the mouthpiece of the farming community as a whole and will always treat representation from this body with necessary sympathy.

## Treurnicht Addresses Meeting on CP Plan

*MB021700 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 1 May 85*

[Text] On the eve of today's by-election at Harrismith, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, referred to what he called the CP's white plan:

[Begin recording] If it is to be that there will always be blacks inside the Republic of South Africa to sell their labor, it does not mean that those people should get permanent political rights within white South Africa. [Applause] And we say too that those who offer their labor here will remain linked to their ethnic groups, to their nations, in one way or another, and we say that, for those ethnic groups and nations, provisions have already been made that they have their own national states, and that those national states have their own governments. And we say that the citizen of that national state, the member of that ethnic group — where ever he may live — must remain linked to his ethnic group, and linked to the political structures within that national connection.

We want the right to have our own, final decision over our own affairs, and that does not mean a watered-down form of self-determination. It means a white state, in which we have our own defense force, our own finances, our own budget, our own security services, our own foreign relations. It means that we will maintain our own law and order here. It means total self-determination for the white man in his own fatherland, and that possibility be opened, or kept open, too, for the colored people, and also for the Indians, in principle, if they so wish, and so, too, for the various black nations. [End recording]

## Mine Official Comments On Strike, Dismissals

*MB011730 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 30 Apr 85*

[Interview with Anglo-American Corporation "industrial relations consultant" Bobby Godsell on the "News Focus" program by Tanja Glavovic — recorded]

[Text] The dismissal of some 14,000 workers from the Vaal Reefs gold mine has brought production on the south division to a standstill. As a result, says Anglo-American, 20 million rand have been lost, and a ton of gold remains in the ground to await production later. Peace has returned to the mine, and production at the other two divisions of the mine is continuing as normal. Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the secretary general of the National Union

of Mineworkers [NUM], declined an invitation to appear on this program. Our labor correspondent, Tanja Glavovic, talked to Bobby Godsell, the industrial relations consultant to Anglo-American. The decision to put an end to the dispute by firing the workers is a drastic action. He asked him if this indicated a future trend in the resolution of industrial disputes?

[Godsell] I certainly profoundly hope not. The dismissals are something that we deeply regret. It was an action we took as an absolute last resort, and the purpose of the action was to attempt to prevent any further deterioration of disorder on that mine. We had had 7 weeks of disorder, and we just felt that it could not go on any longer.

[Glavovic] Cyril Ramaphosa, the general secretary of the NUM contends that the dismissals came about initially because a number of workers refused to carry out instructions, and those instructions, according to Ramaphosa, were to do jobs that are reserved through the Mines and Works Act to definition of a scheduled person for white people.

[Godsell] If indeed that was the reason why some 13,000 people at the south shaft refused to go to work on Friday and Saturday, I just wish that those workers had articulated that issue, either directly with management, or through the NUM. If they had, we would have been able to respond. We would have been able to resolve any confusions about the allocation of work. Indeed, that issue had cropped up earlier in this period of 7 weeks, raised not by the union, but by a group of workers. It had led to detailed explanations of what the regulations are as regard to white work and black work, and the explanations, we felt, had led to a substantial understanding of the situation. What I must stress is that the refusal to go to work on Friday afternoon was not preceded by any demands, any communication, any articulation of grievances either from the workers themselves or through the union.

[Glavovic] Anglo issued a press statement this morning in which they said that the workers had raised the issue of the disadmission and the type of work that they were doing, and that Anglo informed them that they were qualified to do that work.

[Godsell] This refers to the incident a couple of days, or early last week, where a group of workers — it was a reasonably small group — raised the issue of disallocation of work, the charging ... [changes of thought] detailed explanations were given, the workers were referred to their job descriptions, also to their training programs, and also to the regulations under the Mines and Works Act. Now let it be said I can understand that this is a cause for some misunderstanding on the part of our work force, and that the root of this is a law that allocates work on a racial basis. We desperately want that law repealed, and that would certainly help. But again, where the grievances were articulated, a process of communication could take place, and at least we could clarify with our workers that what they were being asked to do was: a) perfectly legal, b) in their job description, and c) they had received adequate training to do that work.

[Glavovic] Why have you invited your dismissed employees to reapply, in view of the fact that you have already dismissed them for having behaved in an unacceptable manner? Why now rehire them?

[Godsell] Now, well, of course, dismissals per se solve nothing, and of course we value our employees. They are essential factor in the productive operating of the mine. We are convinced against the pattern of previous behavior that our workers, the vast majority, would like to come back to work, that they would like to revert to pattern of orderly conduct, and we want to have them back. What we have to get right is a situation where normal order — and by this I mean the regular hoisting of people, just basic common human courtesy between workers underground, in the waiting phase, in the manning sections of the mine, that must be reinstated. We have appealed to NUM to help us to do this and we are confident that we can get back to that situation. Mr Ramaphosa simply cannot deny that events such as wildcat stoppages, workers working half shifts, workers engaging in go-slow actions, workers refusing to obey reasonable working commands, and then much more seriously, a situation where workers interfered, for example, with the hoisting process on the mine — they interfered with the onsetter who operates the cage, basically endangering that hoisting process — that there were incidents, a number of them, where workers threatened their fellow employees, they threatened management officials, both white and black. I can refer to an incident where a worker was physically kidnapped, placed in a taxi and sent off the mine, now these incidents happened. We are not interested, frankly, in a profound way to find the origin of those incidents and to allocate blames, certainly not between us and the union. What we are interested, in is getting back to a situation where we can work with our employees in a spirit of good faith. We are confident that with the cooperation of NUM we can get to that situation.

[Glavovic] The NUM is recognized on the east and west divisions of Vaal Reefs, but not recognized on the south division. Recognition implies that at least 50 percent of the workers do belong to the union. Does this mean, in fact, this lawlessness on the mine, does it mean that the NUM is out of control?

[Godsell] Now, I certainly would not like to in any way use those words. I think rather what is important to see is that we are at the early stage of union-management relationships. As you say, the union is not yet recognized, though it is in the process of being recognized at Vaal Reefs South, and make no mistake, constructive channels for concrete resolution have to be both with good faith and energy and work by both sides. I don't think that it is that surprising that in the early stage we have unconstructive conflict, whether it be, for example, in wildcat stoppages, or the dismissals to which wildcat stoppages can in certain circumstances lead. I think the important issue is can we go forward from this sorry state of affairs and create a new pattern of interaction.

[Glavovic] In Ramaphosa's opinion, as he had expressed it to me, he feels that the reason why Anglo is rehiring the dismissed workers is because of the international pressures put on Anglo-American, and also because of the threat of the solidarity action that his members may bring against Anglo.

[Godsell] With respect, that is absolute nonsense. We want our employees back because we recognize that their dismissals do not solve labor relations problems. We are rehiring htem because this is sound labor relations practices. Again it must be very clear though that the act of reengagement in no sense indicates a willingness on management's part to tolerate even for another day the pattern of disorder that we have experienced for the last 7 weeks.

[Glavovic] It seems that the management and the union have a diametrically opposed vision of the same event. How can you resolve this?

[Godsell] Well, regrettably, this is often the case, and in the end we resolve this only through a process of negotiation, of compromise, and of trust building. And what pleases me at this point in time is that that process of negotiation with NUM continues, it has never stopped over the last period of 7 weeks. There has never been a period of more than a couple of days when we have not been in negotiation with NUM. And I think if both parties are willing to carry on trying to bring their perceptions of reality closer together, to be constructive, to look to the future and not to the past, and to engage in that trust building, then the situation can improve.

[Glavovic] Now, when you have rehired the same workers that you dismissed before, how much of a chance is there that you will be going through the same period of disturbances, unrelated to the actual root grievances?

[Godsell] Well, I hope very slight, because honestly, this pattern of disorderly disruption — and I am distinguishing that from raising grievances, from raising them forcefully with management, from going through orderly resolution mechanisms, and even ending in a legal strike situation — that is one process. When workers take the law into their own hands and behave in the way that I have described, they must realise that the threat of violence and the threat of strong reaction from all quarters is ever present. I would hope that perhpas all parties have learned something from this, and I would hope that the negotiating mechanisms with management and the NUM will be strengthened from this. That is certainly our intention.

[Glavovic] Have you made any attempt to ascertain why these disturbances were happening?

[Godsell] Well, from the moment the disturbances occurred, we have made every attempt to understand the grievances. At every occasion, every incident, we have asked for grievances to be articulated. At this point in time there is not a single grievance that has been raised where management has not made a response, and where a grievance has not been channeled.

I think we have done all that we can to understand. We will continue to try to do this. I think in the end, hwoever, workers need to see that one way of processing a grievance brings one kind of result, and another way of processing a grievance — that is, raising it through channels leading to negotiation — brings a better result. Hopefully we are heading in that direction.

### Commentary Hails Nkomati Cooperation Center

*MB021720 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 2 May 85*

[Station commentary: "The Nkomati Accord"]

[Text] The new Nkomati Cooperation Center has officially begun with its task of promoting the application of all aspects of the Nkomati Accord, and this should provide a valuable contribution to the smooth running of the agreement.

Ever since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, various problems have cropped up, and at one stage it was even thought that the Nkomati Accord was in danger of crumbling, particularly because of the continuing activities of the rebel movement, Renamo in Mozambique.

Security in Mozambique will therefore be one of the areas which will claim much of the attention of the cooperation team stationed on the border between the two countries. Mozambique's government was fully justified in recent months in complaining about the continuing activities of Renamo in that country, despite the existence of the Nkomati Accord.

Observers have pointed out that security-wise, South Africa has benefitted considerably because of the drop in ANC terrorist attacks on this country. Mozambique, on the other hand, is having to cope with increasingly vicious attacks by Renamo, attacks which appear to be concentrating more and more on the civilian population.

Initially, the South African Government attempted to arrange peace talks between the Frelimo government and Renamo leaders in Pretoria. These attmepts failed to produce any positive results and the South African foreign minister at one stage accused Renamo of personally insulting him.

The upshot is that South Africa's attitude towards Renamo has changed dramatically. Prior to Nkomati, South Africa was — by its own admission — providing assistance to Renamo rebels. Today this is no longer the case and Deputy Foreign Minister Louis le Grange has let it be known that South Africa is giving up attempts to bring about peace talks and will now do all it can to cooperate with the Frelimo government in eliminating what he calls the Renamo threat. Hopefully, this new cooperation center will contribute towards placing the Nkomati Accord on an even sounder footing and will lead to Mozambique reaping the positive fruits of Nkomati. However, the most valuable contribution that could be made now to that country's welfare would be if Renamo laid down its weapons and became involved in pulling Mozambique together.

## ZAMBIA

### Soviet Afro-Asian Body Visits Lusaka

*MB291925 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Apr 85*

[Text] The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has called on the British and French Governments to join hands with

African nations and bring apartheid to an end. The member of the presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Committee, (Mikhail Vishinskiy), made the call in Lusaka today.

Mr (Vishinskiy), who is leading a 2-man Soviet delegation to Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, noted that fascism gave birth to racism in South Africa, and the only way to destroy it was through a collective effort. Mr (Vishinskiy), who is also deputy minister of justice, said this when he and his delegation made a stopover at Lusaka International Airport from Moscow, on their way to Botswana. They will visit Botswana, and later Zambia and finish their tour with Zimbabwe.

### TIMES Comments on RSA Withdrawal From Angola

*MB020615 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Apr 85 p 1*

[Editorial]

[Text] Is Pretoria really sincere this time in assuring the world that it will pull out its invading forces form southern Angola by the end of this week?

This must be the question which many observers of the southern African political scene must be asking themselves at the announcement by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha that his troops would at last be withdrawn from Angola.

The observers may be excused for being skeptical about Pretoria's latest assurance for peace in the region because its record in these matters has proved otherwise in the past.

We recall that at the time South Africa and Mozambique signed the now ineffective Nkomati agreement in March last year, the world was led into believing that South Africa had turned from an aggressor to a peacemaker in the region.

But later, events proved that the Pretoria regime was up to its old tricks to consolidate its apartheid policy inside South Africa and its illegal rule over Namibia while pursuing its destabilisation policy in Mozambique through the disorganised MNR bandits.

South Africa's military machine would not simply allow the civilian government there to abandon the rebels. Will Pretoria's generals abandon UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi in Angola?

Are the South Africans and their many backers in Washington under President Ronald Reagan prepared to let the Cubans stay in Angola while they withdraw their troops?

What guarantee can South Africa give that for as long as SWAPO continues to fight its illegal rule over Namibia, the Boers will not use this as a pretext for invading Angola again as they did in December 1983?

These and many more questions need to be answered before we can be convinced that South Africa is not using the pull-out as a smoke screen for sinister motives in the region.

Mr Botha's assertion that the safety of the whites in Namibia would be assured form Namibia itself gives weight to SWAPO President Sam Nujoma's warning yesterday that Pretoria was, in fact, planning to attack neighbouring African states.

How else is South Africa going to ensure the safety of whites in Namibia if, as Mr Botha says, it allows SWAPO to continue with its fight from Angola. Pretoria indeed needs to be watched.

South Africa in the past has gone to great lengths to ensure that its surrogate UNITA army takes over control in Luanda because it sees in it the best insurance against what it believes is communist influence in the region.

## ZIMBABWE

### Chief ANC Representative Killed in Car Crash

*MB021330 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The chief representative of the ANC in Zimbabwe has died in a motorcar accident. Howard Barrel reports from Harare.

[Barrel] Judson Khuzwayo, the ANC chief representative to Zimbabwe since (?early 1984) died yesterday when his car overturned on the main Harare-to-Lusaka road. Another unidentified ANC member travelling with Khuzwayo escaped without serious injuries.

Khuzwayo was born at Adams Mission in Natal and lived briefly in Claremont near Durban. Khuzwayo, who also worked under the alias Mthethwa, was the second chief representative to die in Zimbabwe. In 1981, Joe Gqabi was assassinated in Harare, allegedly by a South African hit squad. Zimbabwe authorities are investigating the precise cause of the accident.

Khuzwayo 43, spent 10 years on Robben Island. After his release in 1973, he (?worked) at Natal University, and was detained several times. He left for exile in 1977, and was briefly ANC representative to Lesotho before being transferred to Zimbabwe.

### ANC Issues Statement

*MB021857 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The chief representative of the ANC of South Africa in Zimbabwe Comrade Judson Khuzwayo, died in a car accident yesterday. Comrade Khuzwayo, who died on the spot when the accident occurred along the Chinhoyi-Karoi Road, as he was on his way to Lusaka.

A statement issued by the ANC office in Harare described Comrade Khuzwayo as a staunch and dedicated fighter against South Africa's system of apartheid. The statement said the ANC official was born on 25 August 1941 at Adams Mission in Natal and was detained several times from 1963. Comrade Khuzwayo left South Africa in 1977 and became the ANC's chief representative in Lesotho in 1983. He was transferred to Zimbabwe in 1984. He is survived by his wife, Lucy, and three children.

The statement added that the only tribute the ANC can pay to this illustrious son of Africa is by continuing the struggle [words indistinct] Comrade Khuzwayo.

### HERALD Urges Reagan To 'Rethink' RSA Relations

*MB021530 Harare THE HERALD in English*
*29 Apr 85 p 6*

[Editorial: "Time To Rethink"]

[Text] America's constructive engagement policy has been a dismal failwre. It has failed to bring about Namibian independence, has failed to promote the dismantlement of apartheid and has failed to deter the Pretoria regime from its propensity for violence, murder and destabilisation in Southern Africa.

The funeral services for constructive engagement are long overdue. President Reagan must rethink his African policy in general and his attitude towards Southern Africa in particular.

The American people have found apartheid distasteful, hence the continuing demonstrations against Pretoria and the increasingly effective movement to discourage American corporations and other institutions from doing business with the apartheid regime.

It is time for the Reagan administration to throw its support on the side of the liberation movement, to side with the freedom fighters who are the moral equivalent of America's own founding fathers. It is surely ironic that a country founded on the premises that "all men are created equal" should find itself on the same side as the fascist Pretoria regime that claims that whites are superior and blacks are second- and third-class citizens.

Where is the morality in dealing with a regime with such a horrendous human rights record? A regime that gives its police and army the power to kill blacks with impunity? A regime that is the only one in the world to legalise racism?

The Pretoria regime is nothing less than Nazism reincarnated. Hitler may be dead but his spurious racist theories are alive and well within the ruling circles of South Africa. To us it is amazing that many of those who purport to be vociferous opponents of Nazism suddenly become tongue-tied when it comes to South Africa.

Yet regardless of what they may think or like, the clock of history is winding down for the South African regime. Help from the Western countries would help speed the day when all South Africans will be free to live in a non-racial society.

But even without such help the South African freedom fighters will win. And they will remember those who sought to be fence-straddlers, those who refused to help them in their hour of need.

And they will remember those who profited from their blood and their sweat or those who continued to perform in South Africa or to maintain links with the berserk apartheid monster.

### Minister Cites Growth in Country's Economy

*MB020907 Harare Domestic Service in English*
*0600 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] There is now a gradual growth in the economy, as some industries are beginning to rehire labor because of an economic upturn being experienced in Zimbabwe. The minister of transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, made this statement in a speech read on his behalf by the chief industrial relations officer, Comrade Lazarus Jakara at the Sakuba stadium in Mutare yesterday. Comrade Ushewokunze made the remark to mark the International Labor Day and stressed that the ruling ZANU-PF Party and the government are optimistic that there will be a sustained upturn in the national economy during the whole of this year.

The minister praised workers for making strenuous sacrifices during the past 3 years of drought and economic recession. He said many of the workers suffered from retrenchment, closure of a number of enterprises, and short-time working periods. Combrade Ushewokunze pointed out that mining, agriculture, and clothing industries saw 4,388 employees retrenched last year, 22,393 placed on short-term shifts, and 3,521 others placed on rotational unpaid leave. However, he said, productivity was not adversely affected. The people kept on working hard, despite these difficulties and this is a spirit in workers which is commendable.

Addressing the same rally, the national organizing secretary of Zimbabwe's national board (?attached to) the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU], Comrade Isidore Zindoga, (?avowed) to improve its relationship with the government. Comrade Zindoga said the present government, ascending to power through a bitter struggle, has not only brought peace to Zimbabwe but also liberated the workers from some oppressive colonial employers.

The national organizing secretary appealed to all workers to channel their grievances to the government through their representatives, rather than resorting to unlawful work stoppages. He told the people that the ZCTU is in existence to safeguard the interests of all workers and the organization will not trade the workers' well-being for any price.

### Bulgarians Pledge Support for Liberation Groups

*MB021344 Harare Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] The visiting Bulgarian delegation today visited Heroes' Acre in Harare. Colonel Slavcho Trunski, who is leading the group, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He said by laying the wreath, he is expressing deep respect for comrades who fought for Zimbabwe's freedom. Comrade Trunski, the chairman of the Committee of Solidarity With the People of Asia and Africa, said Bulgaria will continue to give moral and material support to SWAPO of Namibia and other oppressed peoples in other parts of the world. He also noted that the spirit of SADCC and the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] marks the beginning of cooperation and solidarity among African countries.

The delegation visited a number of African countries in the past week to promote peace and solidarity between Bulgaria and those countries. The delegation, which arrived from Maputo on the last leg of their tour, is expected to hold talks with members of the ZANU-PF Central Committee this afternoon.

The delegation leaves for Bulgaria on Sunday.

**Bilateral Talks With Norwegians Begin**
*MB260725 Harare Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 26 Apr 85*

[Text] Talks on bilateral cooperation between Zimbabwe and Norway began in Harare yesterday. The Zimbabwean delegation is led by the deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Norton Malianga, and the Norwegian side is led by that country's deputy minister of development cooperation, Mr Ole Nielsen Untar. Comrade Malianga commended Norway for assistance to developing the country, adding that since 1980 Norway had committed about 39 million dollars to water development research and consultancy in Zimbabwe.

**25,000 Tons of Maize Donated to Ethiopia**
*MB030546 Harare Domestic Service in English*
*1745 GMT 2 May 85*

[Text] Zimbabwe has donated 25,000 tons of maize to the Government of Ethiopia. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Harare today says this gesture of goodwill and fraternal solidarity has been motivated by a deep concern for the (?stark) plight of thousands of our brothers and sisters in socialist Ethiopia who are victims of drought. The statement said the government and people of Zimbabwe are deeply conscious of the close ties which link Zimbabwe and Ethiopia, ties forged during our liberation struggle. The government statement expresses appreciation for the political, moral, and material support which the people of Ethiopia gave to Zimbabweans during the dark days of the liberation struggle.

In another development, Zimbabwe is to contribute $1 million to a special emergency assistance fund for drought and famine relief in Africa. The fund was established by the heads of state and government of the OAU when they met for the 20th summit in Addis Ababa last year.